FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 NOVEMBER 1986

### Lebanon

*Israeli Raid* — Israeli helicopters fired missiles at a "terrorist" target near Sidon 17 November, hitting a headquarters building belonging to the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, Jerusalem television reported. Beirut radio said five people were injured in the attack on the 'Ayn al-Hulwah area. Palestinian sources cited by Voice of National Resistance radio stated that the latest Israeli raids near Sidon follow a 15 November Israeli-Palestinian naval clash involving an Israeli warship and two rubber dinghies. The Israelis detained one of the dinghies but sustained some casualties in the fighting, the sources said.

*Amal-Palestinian Fighting* — An Amal Movement statement broadcast by Beirut radio warned Palestinians in the mountains overlooking Beirut that Amal will retaliate for any more artillery attacks on the southern suburb. Palestinian shelling on 17 November produced "colossal" civilian casualties, Amal asserted. Beirut radio reported that 3 people were killed and over 25 were wounded in the shelling, stating earlier that overall casualties in the latest Burj al-Barajinah "camps war" amounted to 57 dead and 579 wounded.

In Damascus, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received Amal leader Nabih Birri for talks on the Lebanese situation, according to Damascus radio. Birri and other Lebanese nationalist and leftist leaders also met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Radio Monte Carlo reported, noting the Lebanese Communist Party leader's statement afterward that the Lebanese "national forces" have agreed to establish a new relationship and "close ranks." Damascus radio had earlier broadcast Birri's 16 November speech at the Syrian trade union conference in which the Amal leader called for a new Lebanese-Palestinian agreement giving Palestinians residing and working in Lebanon "the same rights and duties given to the Lebanese in all spheres except Lebanese nationality."

*French Hostage* — An anonymous spokesman for the Revolutionary Justice Organization told the Beirut paper *Al-Safir* that his group has decided to free French hostage Marcel Carton for humanitarian reasons, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported.

### Iran-France

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati in Tehran and French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond in Paris signed a $330 million agreement in partial settlement of the financial dispute between the two countries, Paris radio reported.

### Iran-Iraq Conflict

A Liberian oil tanker was damaged in an attack by an Iranian gunboat off the UAE coast the night of 17 November, according to maritime sources in Manama cited by KUNA. A fire aboard the vessel was extinguished with assistance from rescue boats.

An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio stated that the two Iranian air raids on Iraqi targets hit residential areas, killing 4 civilians and wounding 40.

In diplomatic developments, KUNA reported that the Iraqi foreign minister arrived on a "surprise" visit to Kuwait to give the Kuwaiti amir a message on the war from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Saudi King Fahd discussed the Gulf problem during talks with the visiting Italian defense minister, Rome radio noted, disclosing that Fahd expressed the view that an "urgent" change in U.S. policy is needed. As for reported Iranian differences concerning contacts with the United States, "knowledgeable Western sources" cited by Jerusalem television said the "extremist faction" has failed to stifle Iranian-U.S. contacts because a change in President 'Ali Khamene'i's position has strengthened the position of Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani's faction.

### Israel

Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres dismissed President al-Asad's call for an internationally agreed definition of terrorism, telling Jerusalem radio that the Syrian leader wants "great and important people around the world" to confirm that "terrorism for the sake of liberation" is permissible. Peres said that Al-Asad's 16 November speech was entirely based on "make-believe," adding that Syrian expressions of indignation are a cover for isolation and weakness.

### Libya

*Fighting in Chad* — A FANT communique broadcast on Ndjamena radio congratulated Goukouni's FAP forces on downing a Libyan bomber 16 November and dealing a "crushing defeat" to the "invaders" during a counteroffensive in northern Chad.

*Italian Alert* — Following the approach of three Libyan patrol boats "a few days ago," vigilance at military and radar installations on Italy's Pantelleria Island was increased, Rome radio disclosed.

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# DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

*Vol VIII No 222* *18 November 1986*

**MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW** ..... i

**REGIONAL AFFAIRS**

Speeches Continue at 16 Nov SAARC Session ..... A 1
Bangladesh's Ershad Speaks *[Delhi]* ..... A 1
Nepalese King's Address *[Delhi]* ..... A 1
Bhutanese King Gives Speech *[Delhi]* ..... A 2
SAARC Leaders Hold Informal Consultations *[Delhi]* ..... A 3
Dhaka Reports Ershad-Gandhi 16 Nov Talks ..... A 4
Junejo Meets Bangladesh's Ershad, Nepal's King *[Karachi]* ..... A 4

**INDIA**

Indian, Pakistani Clashes Continue in Kashmir *[AFP]* ..... E 1
'Supporters' of 'Terrorism' in Punjab Warned ..... E 1
Curfew Reimposed in Hoshiarpur 17 Nov ..... E 1

**OTHER COUNTRIES**

Tamil Eelam Radio Urges Talks With Government *[Voice of Tamil Eelam]* ..... G 1
LTTE Leader Flown to Bangalore for Talks *[AFP]* ..... G 1

**IRAN**

Khamene'i Visits Mazandaran for Unity Week ..... I 1
Hails Montezari's Unity Activities ..... I 1
Says World Awaits Final Offensive ..... I 1
Views Military, Political Advantage ..... I 1
Views Need for Unity, Cooperation ..... I 2
Montazeri Praised on Unity Week 'Initiative' ..... I 2
Ayatollah Montazeri Discusses Muslim Unity ..... I 2
Musavi Addresses Unity Week Seminar 17 Nov ..... I 3
Velayati To Explain U.S. Visit Before Majlis *[TANJUG]* ..... I 3
Envoy to UN on Positive Change in U.S. Policy ..... I 3
4 Point Agreement Said Reached With U.S. *[Paris LE MONDE 15 Nov]* ..... I 4
Spokesman Denies Negotiating for Landrovers ..... I 4
4 Involved in 19 Aug Car Bomb Blast Arrested ..... I 5
Poland's Andrzej Wojcik Continues Visit ..... I 5
Holds 'Final' Meeting With Ja'fari ..... I 5
Received by Velayati ..... I 5
OPEC Pricing Committee Results Reviewed ..... I 5
Iraqi Reprisals Against Kurdish Muslims Viewed ..... I 6
Kurdish 'Splinter Group' Member Killed ..... I 6
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... I 6
2 Iraqi Aircraft Downed in Mahshahr ..... I 6
Communique No 2,657 ..... I 6
Communique No 2,658 ..... I 7

## Speeches Continue at 16 Nov SAARC Session

### Bangladesh's Ershad Speaks

*BK161320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0407 GMT 16 Nov 86*

[Bangladesh President Hussein Mohammad Ershad's address at the 16 November inaugural SAARC session in Bangalore, India]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, distinguished heads of state and government, excellencies, the honored delegation guests: May I begin, Mr Chairman, by extending to you our most cordial felicitations on your unanimous election to the chair. You have assumed the leadership of our association and at what we envisage to be a crucial juncture when we are poised for a more dynamic phase of cooperative action. [passage omitted]

We have, I think, accomplished all that we had sought to do, or put reasonably, expected to in this period since the Dhaka summit. At Dhaka, we had formalized our collective decision to cooperate regionally. We had spelled out the organizational and institutional arrangements of our association, and we had defined with precision our goal, objective, and motivation. Since then we have been striving to consolidate our gains and to strengthen the foundation of our association. [passage omitted]

Mr Chairman, time is ripe and opportune now to take a hard look around us and within us and come to terms with reality. This will provide a clear perspective which alone can help us to decide in which direction we should now move and how quickly we have to make SAARC an effective, thriving, and living association, one from which our people could derive visible benefit. Our broad task from now should be to decide upon the most effectual factors and methods of cooperation while safeguarding the legitimate interests of our member states.

Mr Chairman, in SAARC we decide collectively and unanimously on all issues and policies, including new areas of collaboration, remaining conscious that from such decisions mutual benefits accrue to all member states. SAARC is a growing and animated process and free interplay of ideas should make for a more dynamic association. We may not shy away from new concepts. Indeed, it should clearly be in our interest to encourage new thoughts and ideas and we may always remain ready and prepared to weigh this carefully. Convention of wisdom and theory would propound that a regional arrangement, to be most effective and fruitful, should gradually expand to over some core areas of economic activity. [sentence as heard] A carefully planned expansion of our cooperation to encompass such core areas should contribute to the realization of collective objectives that we have set ourselves. This together with an intensification of our activities in the existing areas should have a healthy impact of our efforts to promote welfare of our people and improve their quality of life. [passage omitted]

Mr Chairman, the most important decision that we collectively arrived at at Dhaka last December was, of course, the launching of SAARC. We also took another decision of great significance, namely, that we should meet annually instead of biennially. I believe that some doubts have been expressed about the wisdom of annual summit on the grounds that developments in SAARC in the course of a single year might not warrant such a frequency. Such an attitude does not, I feel, adequately grasp the true significance of our meeting. We have explicitly delegated policy-making power in respect of SAARC to the Council of Ministers. Under the council, the standing committees concerned [words indistinct] more mechanical aspects of its implementation of decision and has also been vested limited policemaking authority. At the summit level, the focus and emphasis are clearly wider and it is not essential that at each of our meetings there must be new announcements of development or decision in respect of SAARC. We meet under the auspices of the SAARC as equal to give policy directive when and where it [is] deemed appropriate and, most important of all, because we cherish the benefit of wise councel. Our meetings afford the opportunity of honest communications and understanding among ourselves. SAARC has extended the concept of neighborhood and offers unique prospect deriving tangible benefit from diversity and variety. Our summit meetings amount to a vote of confidence in cooperation and a reiteration at the highest political level of our commitment to regional peace and stability, to mutual understanding, goodwill, and trust. The favorable political climate thus created will in turn influence, strengthen, and enforce cooperation and enhance economic development and social justice.

Mr Chairman, since the inception of our association, some very positive developments, although not directly related to SAARC, have taken place in our region at the bilateral level among states. For instance, following the offer of his majesty the king of Nepal at the Dhaka summit that the vast reservoir water resources could be harnessed to the benefit of millions of people, some constructive movement took place as is evident from the recent meeting of water experts in Nepal. In this way, I am happy to note that two SAARC capitals, Thimpu and Dhaka, have since been linked by air. This is in keeping with the spirit of a decision to strengthen communications among ourselves. [passage omitted]

Mr Chairman, under your leadership we expect SAARC to take significant stride in the course of the coming year. Together we should be able to move forward in confidence. We should like to assure you the full support and cooperation of my government and the people for the great task that lies ahead. [passage omitted]

### Nepalese King's Address

*BK161514 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0444 GMT 16 Nov 86*

[Nepalese King Birendra's 16 November address at the inaugural session of Second South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Summit in Bangalore, India — live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, your majesty, your excellencies, distinguished delegates: I should like to begin first by congratulating you, Mr Chaiman, on your assumption of the office of the chairmanship of the Second Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Countries of South Asia. I do so not only because it is part of the customary ritual, but more because in assuming this role, Mr Prime Minister, you represent a country which has a contiguous border in land or sea with all countries of our region. Indeed, it reminds me also of the burden of responsibilities placed

on your shoulder which I feel must be shared by all of us if we are to make headway to the goal of our infant association. It is true that a large country with vast population and resources. India has the capability to transform herself into one of the leading industrial nations of the world. In point of fact, she is already forging herself ahead in that direction. But the pace, indeed, in the entire region can be quickened if a condition of uninterrupted peace and stability can be built in our subcontinent. This would entail among other things a genuine respect for integrity, no less than scrupulous observance of the principles of sovereign equality to which we are all firmly committed. But it would also call for a larger vision, magnanimity, understanding, and a spirit of give and take. In a word, it is cooperation which we all seek in common for our mutual benefit.

I am sorry that his excellency, President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, has not been able to join us here this time. But I feel confident that Pakistan's interest in SAARC continues unabated, and happy to note that she is being represented by no less a distinguished person than her able prime minister, Mr Junejo.

As each of us has an obligation to fulfill the commitment we all have pledged together in Dhaka, I am happy to be reminded of the first summit we all had the honor to attend there last December under the chairmanship of President Ershad of Bangladesh. I have no doubt that in the history of South Asia, he will be remembered for the pioneering role he has played in bringing the SAARC from concept to reality. I deem it appropriate, therefore, to record my sincere gratitude to him for the contribution he has made to our common cause.

Mr Chairman, since we met in Dhaka less than a year ago, we have set out on a road that is not only long but can also be troublesome and difficult. We have adopted the Charter and thereby formalized the birth of SAARC. As directed by the summit, our ministers and representatives have met and made recommendations about the setting up of a permanent secretariat. They have also made some important suggestions about international economic issues. They have discussed about the participation of women in development activities. They have talked about drug abuse and drug trafficking. They have also sat and deliberated upon the problem of terrorism which can plague us in the same way that they can plague anyone, any country and at any time. Not long ago, in the spirit of SAARC, our representatives also met in New Delhi and made recommendations as to the ways and means to tackle the problems of children of our region. Looking back from the point of view of SAARC, the year on the whole has been fairly eventful. The way the Governments of India, Bangladesh, and Nepal decided to sit and talk about the sharing of the multiple use of the water resources of the region for the benefit of all shows that a trend toward cooperation can be set in motion. Given mutual goodwill, a constructive approach, and a spirit of accommodation there is little that can be left unaccomplished. Let us not forget that united we form a major part of the old world that gave birth to a rich civilization and culture. The richness of our soil, rivers, and climates produced wealth and attracted many people at different times giving birth to a number of languages, beliefs, and culture. Wrongly perceived and (?well) played by others, they can act as dark forces of division and dissension among us. Let each of us...[Birendra changes thought] and each of us can be subject to destabilization. Each of us can be firm to instability. It was perhaps this fact that also prompted us to follow a policy of nonalignment.

But in such a situation there could hardly be a greater wisdom than to have an organization like SAARC that does provide us with a framework for peace and cooperation in our region. SAARC is a sober contact point from where, I believe, any gap in perception, if there be any, can be bridged slowly but surely through a process of mutual trust and confidence for the benefit of our people. Which is why, I think, we decided to meet annually so that contact at this level could contribute to smoothen [as heard] the sharp edges of differences in perception, should there be any.

May I therefore repeat what I said only 11 months ago in Dhaka. After a long winter of mistrust, coldness, and suspicion, this region of South Asia certainly looks forward to a new spring, giving birth as it was, to a new era of enlightened self-interest based on a common desire to replace conflict with cooperation, to substitute discord with harmony, and finally move from an attitude of self-centeredness to a widening horizon of contacts in the region in the spirit of reciprocity, give and take, live and let live. May God grant us all such a vision and statesmanship to meet this challenge of making the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation a vibrant reality with our people for their well-being, peace, and joy. It is in the same note that I wish to conclude my statement for the day. Thank you.

### Bhutanese King Gives Speech

*BK161624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0424 GMT 16 Nov 86*

[Speech by Bhutanese King Jigme Singye Wangchuk at 16 November SAARC second summit inaugural session in Bangalore, India — live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, distinguished heads of state and government, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: I would like to begin by congratulating you warmly, Mr Chairman, on your assumption of the stewardship of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. We have entrusted you with a responsibility of leading our regional body for next 12 months. Over the past years you have demonstrated great courage and wisdom in resolving many difficult problems both at home and in the international field. We are confident that SAARC will gain strength and vitality under your able leadership. It is indeed gratifying that our second summit is taking place in one of the most beautiful cities of a country with which Bhutan enjoys such close ties of friendship and cooperation. I have been greatly touched by the warm reception and generous hospitality accorded to me and the members of my delegation since our arrival in Bangalore. I would like to express our deep appreciation to the Government and people of India for the excellent arrangement made for this meeting. May I also express our deep gratitude to His Excellency President Hussain Mohammad Ershad of Bangladesh for his dynamic leadership of SAARC during his tenure as chairman. His good-will visits to SAARC countries have fostered a greater degeee of understanding among us and strengthened the foundations of our young association. The inspiring guidance that he has provided to SAARC during

its initial period will enable us to build on the progress already made. At the historic Dhaka summit, we established a framework of our association in a spirit of hope and enthusiasm, marked with realism. The solemn commitment we made then to bring about a new era in interstate relations in South Asia must remain the driving force for future. We must maintain the momentum of our cooperative endeavour and realize the full potential of our association for promoting peace, progress, and unity in our region. Mr Chairman, it would be unrealistic of us to overlook the influence that would be exerted on the effectiveness of SAARC by the political climate of our region. Keeping this in mind, the potential of our association to create an agreeable political climate in South Asia must be fully utilized. We must also inculcate in the minds of our peoples a sense of regional consciousness. We must encourage people- to-people contacts at all levels in order to bring about a greater awareness of each other and to generate a spirit of friendship and understanding in our region. The development of mutual trust and confidence at the people's level will go a long way in strengthening the hands of our governments to overcome past inhibitions and to take positive steps toward achieving peace and development in South Asia.

Mr Chairman, SAARC must take a firm and united stand on the question of global disarmament which has long been the focal point of numerous conferences and resolutions. We must give our full support to the various international bodies that have attached great importantce and devoted unwavering attention to this issue. We must continue to call upon the superpowers to renew their dialogue at the highest level and to take concrete steps to a gradual and complete disarmament. In our own region it has become necessary to take note of the increasing possibility of the development of nuclear weapons. We must make every effort to reverse this ominous trend. To this end, SAARC can and must play a decisive role by fostering better understanding among ourselves and creating an atmosphere conducive to the amicable settlement of differences and the promotion of peace and harmony.

In the current international economic situation where the cause for North-South negotiations and greater South-South cooperation have yet to produce tangible results, SAARC has a vital role to play in improving the quality of life of our peoples. We must intensify cooperation among member countries and harness the full potential of our region to emerge as a new area of economic growth. The 1 billion people of South Asia constitute one of the world's largest markets in terms of population. The region's rich endowments of fertile land, water, and mineral resources are precious assets that are yet to be fully developed. We also have a vast reservoir of skilled and unskilled manpower and the technological capabilities to manufacture sophisticated products. We must set aside the legacies of the past and fully exploit our inherent capacity for economic growth. It is only through an environment of peace and stability and intensive national and collective efforts that South Asia can become one of the most prosperous regions of the world.

Bhutan is pleased that a consensus has emerged on the establishment of the SAARC Secretariat in Katmandu. This secretariat will be an important instrument to promote our objectives. It will contribute to the successful execution of various SAARC activities through effective follow up, monitoring, coordination, and evaluation. It will also function as a service and information center for member states.

Mr Chairman, the time has come for us to review our past achievements and to consider the future direction of our regional body. With the experience gained during the past year, we now have a clearer perspective for the future. We should devote less time to workshops and seminars and concentrate more on concrete regional projects. The selection of such projects must be carried out carefully in order to ensure that benefits will accrue to all member states. The goals we set for ourselves must be realistic and timebound. This will impart strength and vigor to activities and give greater meaning and substance to regional cooperation. In selecting our areas of cooperation we must give priority to the economic field as it is an area of vital concern. [break in transmission for 5 minutes]

Mr Chairman, our association is only completing the 1st year of its establishment, and like all fledgling enterprises, we must assure its development with great care and attention. We are [words indistinct] with good results during its formative years and the reinforcement of the foundation we laid in Dhaka will determine the future direction and viability of our regional body. In this regard the [words indistinct] commitment and support of the leaders themselves will be the most important factor for realizing the full potential of our association. For our part we pledge our wholehearted support to you, Mr Chairman, in furthering the noble principles and objectives of SAARC. Mr Chairman, SAARC embodies the hopes and aspirations of a brilliant people. Let us work with greater determination than ever to improve the quality of their lives. Let us prove to the world that our association is a vigorous, dynamic body which will bring about an era of peace, progress, and prosperity to South Asia. I wish you all [words indistinct]. Thank you, Mr Chairman.

## SAARC Leaders Hold Informal Consulations

*BK161615 Delhi Domestic Service in English*
*1530 GMT 16 Nov 86*

[Excerpt] The seven SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] leaders had informal consultations at Nandi Hills today where they went for a quiet retreat after the inauguration ceremony of the second summit in Bangalore this morning.

The All India Radio special correspondent, Harish Segon, reports after visiting Nandi Hills that the retreat provided an ideal setting for the SAARC leaders to thrash out the contentious issues affecting their countries.

Our correspondent understands that Mr Gandhi and the Sri Lankan president, Mr Jayewardene, continued their deliberations in a bid to find a peaceful solution to the ethnic problem to the satisfaction of all concerned parties. The prime minister also had informal parleys with other leaders. The SAARC leaders met separately and exchanged views on several issues.

After the return of the leaders from Nandi Hills to Bangalore, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had separate meetings

with the Bangladesh president, General Ershad, and the King of Bhutan Jigme Singye Wangchuk. Mr Gandhi also had a meeting with King Birendra of Nepal. [passage omitted]

**Dhaka Reports Ershad-Gandhi 16 Nov Talks**
*BK171058 Dhaka Domestic Service in English*
*0110 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] The current chairman of SAARC, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, called on President Ershad at his hotel suite last evening [16 November]. The two leaders, during their discussion, made considerable progress on the question of water sharing and transfer of Tin Bigha corridor to Bangladesh. The Indian prime minister agreed to take the necessary measures in the light of the judgment of the Calcutta High Court to expedite the process of handing over Tin Bigha to Bangladesh. Other bilateral matters also came up during the meeting which lasted for about an hour. Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, Flood and Irrigation Minister Anisul Islam Mahmud, and Indian Foreign Minister Narayan Dutta Tiwari were also present on the occasion.

**Junejo Meets Bangladesh's Ershad, Nepal's King**
*BK160332 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu*
*0200 GMT 16 Nov 86*

[Text] The Second South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Summit begins in the Indian city of Bangalore today. Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, who is now in Bangalore, has met with Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad and Nepalese King Bir Bikram Shah Dev Birendra.

The prime minister commended Ershad's efforts during his chairmanship of the SAARC for promoting goodwill and understanding among South Asian nations. It is therefore appropriate, he said, that the first SAARC secretary general should be appointed from Bangladesh. Radio Pakistan's special representative Safdar Ahad has reported from Bangalore that the two leaders also discussed ways to make the second SAARC summit a success. They reviewed bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction at the increasing goodwill between the two countries. They also referred to the establishment of new democratic system in both the countries.

The prime minister had a 35-minute meeting with Nepalese King Bir Bikram Shah Dev Birendra. The two leaders exchanged views on the positive efforts under the framework of the SAARC for regional cooperation. They agreed that the SAARC has contributed toward enhancing the prestige of the South Asian nations in the community of nations. They expressed satisfaction at the fact that the international community has begun to recognize SAARC as a force for maintaining peace and stability in this region. Prime Minister Junejo emphasized that meetings such as the Bangalore summit not only promote multilateral cooperation, but also provide an opportunity to establish contacts and exchange views at the highest level. The leaders also get an opportunity to meet each other and discuss bilateral issues with any country's leader of the region. The prime minister also reaffirmed his resolve to promote good-neighborly relations with all SAARC nations, especially with Nepal.

The Nepalese king reciprocated the prime minister's sentiments and expressed the confidence that friendly contacts between the two countries will further improve existing bilateral relations.

## Indian, Pakistani Clashes Continue in Kashmir

*BK180847 Hong Kong AFP in English 0847 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 18 (AFP) — Indian and Pakistani troops have been exchanging intermittent but regular fire along the Indo-Pakistan border in the disputed region of Kashmir for nearly a fortnight, the *Press Trust of India* (PTI) said Tuesday.

The latest round of hostilities began after Indian troops objected to the digging of trenches by the Pakistanis in border villages near Punch Town in the northern state of Kashmir, a third of which is controlled by Pakistan, the news agency said. Indian Defence Ministry sources here said they were not aware of the border clashes. The Pakistani Embassy refused to comment.

PTI said Pakistani troops had dug in at Bagyaldara, Sokar, and Kurrmarrah areas near Punch, where similar border clashes were reported more than two months ago.

Officials said in Jammu, the state's winter capital, that four Pakistanis were killed in a four-hour exchange of fire between Indian and Pakistani troops along the Kashmir border on November 8. Indian border guards and troops have also foiled repeated attempts by intruders trained in Pakistan to infiltrate into Kashmir to allegedly sabotage elections to the State Legislative Assembly scheduled for March, the officials added.

The incidents occurred as India and Pakistan agreed on Monday in Bangalore, south India, to hold secretary-level bilateral talks next month in Lahore to improve relations that have been strained in recent months, PTI said.

PTI said Kashmir's border with Pakistan had been sealed — a euphemism for strengthening of border guards in the area — following the firing in which several civilians, mostly farmers, were reportedly wounded.

In 1947 Pakistan invaded Kashmir, formerly a princely state that opted to join India when the British Indian Empire was partitioned on independence into Pakistan and India. India and Pakistan fought a second war in 1965 over Kashmir, India's only predominantly Moslem state.

A line of control delineated bilaterally after renewed hostilies in 1971 is still disputed, particularly in the Siachen Glacier area of the Himalayas. Exchanges of fire are frequently reported from the line of control by the Indian press. Since May 1985 about 150 soldiers have been killed in the Siachen area, according to Indian figures.

PTI said two Pakistanis arrested at a hotel in Jammu city on November 5 had confessed to Indian military interrogators that they were spies sent by Islamabad on sabotage missions. They were not identified.

Indian troops moved in large numbers into strategic areas of the Indo-Pakistan border last week for major manoeuvres. Pakistani Defence Ministry sources in Islamabad described the Indian troop deployment as New Delhi's "internal affair."

## 'Supporters' of 'Terrorism' in Punjab Warned

*BK181559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] The home minister, Mr Buta Singh, declared in the Lok Sabha today that all those sheltering and giving support to terrorists in Punjab are enemies of the country and will be dealt with accordingly. Replying to a 4 and 1/2 hour special discussion on the recent spurt in terrorist activities in Punjab and other parts of the country, Mr Buta Singh appealed to all political parties to join and mobilize the masses against the terrorists and isolate them. Mr Buta Singh said that the forces that are encouraging terrorists in the name of religion are indeed with fire which might destroy them. He criticized the Akali Dal faction led by Mr P.S. Badal for openly supporting the terrorists and making them martyrs by attending their bhog [religious] ceremonies.

Refuting the allegation that innocent people are being harassed by the security forces, Mr Buta Singh said the state government has given clear instructions to exercise utmost caution. He reiterated that the center will extend all possible help to the Punjab government headed by Mr Barnala who is dealing with a very difficult situation created by the dissident Akalis as they could not get power.

Referring to violence in Tripura and Nagaland, the home minister said that the center is extending necessary help to the state governments to deal with the underground elements. He said the situation in Assam cannot be compared to that of Punjab. A comprehensive scheme has already been drawn up to seal the border in Assam and necessary funds are being allocated and material mobilized.

Earlier, initiating the discussion, Mr (Bhachan Sriramamurthy), Telugu Desam, said the government has not been able to discharge its duty of maintaining law and order. He said terrorism, so far confined to Punjab, has spread to other parts of the country. Members from both sides called for immediate steps to curb terrorism. Several opposition members extended support of their parties to the government in this task. There was a demand that government should come out with a white paper on the training of terrorists in Pakistan. Several members demanded sealing of the western border.

## Curfew Reimposed in Hoshiarpur 17 Nov

*BK171622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] In Punjab, curfew was imposed again in the district town of Hoshiarpur today from 1900 this evening. It will be in force till 0800 tomorrow morning. An official spokesman told our Chandigarh correspondent that the step has been taken as a precautionary measure following some minor incidents during the day. Police are patrolling sensitive areas and security forces are guarding vital installations. All educational institutions have been closed in the town. In Jullundur also, educational institutions have been closed due to the law and order situation.

## Tamil Eelam Radio Urges Talks With Government

*BK170100 (Clandestine) Voice of Tamil Eelam in Tamil 1330 GMT 12 Nov 86*

[News commentary]

[Text] A careful review of recent events in India clearly shows that the Central Government of India and Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran [MGR] are determined to bring the freedom fighters and the Sri Lankan Government together for talks and establish peace in Tamil Eelam. Although the Central Government of India announced that it knew nothing about the arrest of the freedom fighters made on Saturday [8 November], it is certain that without its assistance, the arrests could not have taken place. It is known that on the same day MGR was in New Delhi for a prearranged meeting with Gandhi. There is no element of doubt that the denouncing by the Eelam National Liberation Front of the Sri Lankan Government's peace proposals and the subsequent involvement of Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front [EPRLF] members thereafter in the events on deepavali [hindu religious festival that falls on 1 November] day led to the arrest of the leaders of the freedom fighters and the manner in which they were treated. Besides, all these incidents show to what extent the central government can exploit the state government and how cleverly it can handle matters concerning the Tamil Eelam freedom fighters in order to sway public opinion.

The Tamil Eelam Communist Party would like to point out the following. Firstly, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam [LTTE] is not the only organization that totally denounced the Sri Lankan Government's peace proposals in the written reply submitted to MGR by the freedom fighters. The newspaper, *(?The Hindu)* which backs the policies of the Tamil Nadu Government expressed its opinion by giving prominence to the release of the freedom fighters and calling for them to attend talks with the Sri Lankan Government. This is also MGR's wish as well as the Tamil Nadu government's official policy. For a long time we have been pointing this out. The Tamil Eelam National Liberation Front is quite categorical in denouncing these proposals. This tendency of theirs only became a warning to the Central Government of India.

The incident involving the EPRLF and a mob in Madras has affected the position of the freedom fighters in Tamil Nadu. Those who have been acknowledged as guests and friends should never have behaved like that. When we think about the fact that the people of Tamil Nadu did not raise any hue and cry about the arrests made on Saturday, we can understand that the people's support to the freedom fighters is diminishing. The opposition leader, Karunanidhi, refused to comment on the arrest of the freedom fighters. He only expressed the view that the problem of the Tamil Eelam people can only be solved politically. The activities of other groups have affected the innocent and poor Liberation Tigers only. This has resulted in the loss of their weapons and other expensive equipment, besides affecting their dignity and honor. The Tamil Eelam Communist Party would like to express its sympathy and solidarity with the Liberation Tigers. They have not stated any reason for the manner in which they were treated.

We have said from the beginning that indiscipline will not make the current struggle for a Tamil Eelam successful. We have also advised other groups to work unitedly with the Liberation Tigers because the LTTE is not only a powerful and also a most disciplined organization but also has the capacity to hold talks with the Sri Lankan Government. We have great sympathy with Comrade Prabhakaran and Anton Balasingham in this regard, but there is no use in brooding over the past. The indisciplined, foolish behavior of some groups and the stand of (?MGR) have given unprecedented strength to the Sri Lankan Government before world opinion. Therefore, we would like to urge the Tamil Eelam fighters to assess the real situation in this struggle and gain victory. Let us sink our differences and take part in the talks with the Sri Lankan Government. Otherwise, we may have to sacrifice all the objectives we have been fighting for and may have to resume our struggle afresh. We cannot conduct ourselves to satisfy the expectations of the governments of Rajiv Gandhi and Jayewardene. We have already said that they are reactionaries. It is clear that together they will be a hindrance to our struggle. We would like to point out that the Tamil Eelam Communist Party is ready to rejuvenate the leaders of the groups fighting for freedom. We are not a force to fight and neither are we a strong political power. We are bound to guide, counsel, patronize, and encourage any step taken for the benefit of the people of Tamil Eelam. The people will have the opportunity to know about us soon. Till then we will help our comrade Liberation Tigers create a political situation that will enable true socialist principles to be followed. Based on this, we call upon you to extend your cooperation to form a socialist Tamil Eelam.

## LTTE Leader Flown to Bangalore for Talks

*BK170433 Hong Kong AFP in English 0427 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Excerpt] Bangalore, India, Nov 17 (AFP) — A top Tamil militant leader was flown to Bangalore late Sunday to join talks between Indian and Sri Lankan officials on a political settlement of the island nation's ethnic conflict, officials said.

Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), and two LTTE colleagues were flown to Bangalore by a special plane as the talks entered a "delicate state," Indian officials said.

The talks that continued till early Monday centered on a Tamil demand for the merger of Sri Lanka's northern and eastern provinces into a single Tamil unit.

Colombo's delegation was understood to have offered to split the eastern Province into three provinces, including the Tamil-dominated Batticaloa, after rejecting the Tamil demand as impratical. The offer included setting up a commission to determine northern Tamil majority areas to be delinked and attached to the Tamil province carved out of the eastern part of the island, officials said.

Officials refused to confirm or deny reports that a major announcement on a settlement of the ethnic conflict was to be made. [passage omitted]

## Khamene'i Visits Mazandaran for Unity Week

### Hails Montezari's Unity Activities

*LD171153 Tehran IRNA in English 1130 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] Sari, Mazandaran Prov., Nov 17, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i arrived here Monday to attend the unity week ceremonies and to meet with local authorities, leaders of Friday prayers and Sunni Muslims of Gorgan and Gonbad regions, northern Iran.

The president was accompanied by high presidential advisor, Mustafa Mirsalim, deputy prime minister for executive affairs, Hamid Mirzadeh, and four Majlis deputies of the province.

In a brief talk on his arrival, the president said that the objective of his trip was to be informed of current issues and problems of the province which is one of the most important agricultural poles of the country.

Hailing Ayatollah Montazeri's unity week initiative, President Khamene'i said that the Islamic Revolution of Iran was by its nature a unity-creating source adding that effective outcomes of unity week are being experienced in the world at present. He said that reports of the world mass media indicate that people in various countries voice unity slogans with the Iranian nation.

The president said that today various Islamic sects which are members of the big Muslim nation feel united with each other and stressed that this feeling should be strengthened.

Referring to the propaganda brawls of Western mass media on the fateful attack of Muslim combatants of Iran, President Khamene'i said that the enemies of Islam stage propaganda campaign and get panicked whenever the Islamic Republic make advances or when people speed up their movement.

The readiness of Muslim forces for launching their determining attack has disturbed comfort of the enemies, stressed the president.

The president stressed that today the future of the Islamic Revolution and the Iraqi imposed war is more clear than ever, adding that victory is imminent.

### Says World Awaits Final Offensive

*LD171556 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] Sari, Mazandaran Prov., Nov 17, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i said here Monday that Muslim forces of Iran stationed along the 1,400 km frontline of the Iraqi-imposed war will deal the final blow on the Ba'thist Iraqi troops when the command for the fateful offensive is issued.

The president, here on an inspection tour of the province, reiterated that the world awaits with great concern the crucial moment when Iranian forces launch their final offensive. Said the president, "Iranian forces will end the war victoriously."

"Our people, in the noble spirit of resistance and Islamic belief are fighting the global arrogance," the president said.

Khamene'i who is also head of the Supreme Defense Council (SDC) furthermore said that once the Muslim forces of Iran triumph over Iraqi troops in the imposed war, the hands of the imperialist powers will be cut off from the region and that they would not be able to humiliate Arab or non-Arab Muslim countries any more.

The Muslim world is now facing a critical situation because the wealth and natural resources of Muslim states are being plundered by the global arrogance and because the corrupt Western culture is prevailing in these countries, Khamene'i said.

Elsewhere in his speech, President Khamene'i reiterated that the Islamic Republic of Iran has never hesitated and will never hesitate to fight the arrogant powers and that these powers have been greatly panicked in the face of the Islamic Revolution.

### Views Military, Political Advantage

*LD171726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] Continuing his visit to Mazandaran President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i this afternoon took part in the special gathering of the families of martyrs from Gorgan and Torkaman Darreh regions on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of the Holy Prophet, God's blessings be upon him and his kin, and the unity week. In a speech he enumerated the successes and victories of the Islamic Republic in the political, military, and economic fields.

In these ceremonies, emphasizing the great role of the martyrs in the Islamic Revolution, Mr Khamene'i referred to the military and political victories of the Islamic Republic saying: Today we are at the end of our hard struggle and we are not far from final victory. Today the greatness and self-sacrifice of brave youths of the martyr-nurturing Iranian nation has produced its results and today the world looks with respect at our nation, and all have admitted that our nation is worthy of victory.

Mr Khamene'i added: Today, in addition to the fact that we hold the advantage militarily we also hold the advantage in the political struggle. The whole world has witnessed how the U.S. Government was humiliated by the political maneuvering of the Islamic Republic. Today the Islamic Republic has taken the offensive from a political point of view, and now it is the turn of the enemies of Islam to adopt a defensive stance.

In the end, the president described the future of the Islamic Republic as bright and successful. While paying tribute to the families of martyrs, the missing, POW's, and disabled individuals from Gorgan and Torkaman Darreh, Mr Khamene'i said that it is the main duty of the Muslim Iranian nation to follow the path of the martyrs.

### Views Need for Unity, Cooperation

*NC181043 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian*
*0430 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] President Khamene'i met with Sunni and Shi'ite clergymen from Gorgan and Dasht in the Gorgan Governorate last evening as part of his visit to Mazandaran Province. During this meeting, the president outlined the great responsibility which clergymen bear in ensuring unity and maintaining support for the government and its officials. He also gave an extensive explanation of various Islamic issues.

In his remarks on the third day of Unity Week, the president emphasized the need for unity between Sunni and Shi'ite clergymen. He said: We have shown that Shi'ites and Sunnis can coexist fraternally. They should undertake discussions and exchange ideas. There should not be any differences. He added: Shi'ite and Sunni coexistence is an experience for the Islamic world. The thesis which says that there is a lack of such harmony between Shi'ites and Sunnis should be condemned. Sunni and Shi'ite communities in general should follow your example. You must influence them by your exemplary unity. He stressed: Sunni and Shi'ite clergymen are responsible for safeguarding Islam today.

The second obligation of the clergy, Mr Khamene'i affirmed, is to give decisive support and allegiance to the hallowed government, officials, and leaders of the Islamic Republic. He added: Clergymen must cooperate with Iranian officials, assisting them in their work and promoting the revolutionary system of our country. World oppression today is trying to weaken our country's government and sacred system through various tactics and ruses. The clergy are obligated to support, obey, and cooperate with the government. This applies to all components of our administrative machinery, including the executive, the judiciary, and the military and law enforcement forces. We must cooperate with our officials and support them as much as possible.

The president noted that the third responsibility of clergymen is to explain and clarify Islamic issues for the people. He said: Iran plays an effective role within Islamic countries, as well as on the international political stage. The world's political planners cannot do anything without taking the revolution and the Islamic Republic into account. Iran has acquired a special prestige in the world today.

Mr Khamene'i added: Those who wished to curry favor with the United States tried to decrease their contacts with us. They are now in an anxious state. We have laid down conditions for them to change their policies vis-a-vis the world's oppressed nations. The Islamic Republic of Iran is experiencing a state of maximum stability, security, and faith in God and its revolutionary people, the president stressed. As it continues to march forward, he stated, the obligations of the clergy with regard to cultural issues will become even greater.

During his visit to Mazandaran Province, Mr Khamene'i also attended ceremonies to mark the birth of the esteemed prophet of Islam, God's blessings be upon him, and his descendants at Hey'at-e Maktab al-Hoseyn Hoseyniyeh [religious center] in Gorgan. He then met with local residents and the families of martyrs to whom he explained the role of the Islamic Revolution with regard to the politics of holy war. The chief of the Supreme Defense Council said: I confidently assert that we are nearing the end of our relentless struggle. Before long, we will attain final victory. He added: We see a bright economic outlook for the future. This is the blessing gained by the blood of our martyrs. Your youths have not only inspired hope in the world, they have also given their leaders and government courage and perseverance. Leaders from other countries tell us that they have learned the lesson of persistence and fortitude from our people.

Referring to the martyrs of this city, the president stated: On various fronts today we have the upper hand and the initiative. You saw how the President of the Disunited States has been politically degraded, how he has been confronted by political maneuvering; in other words, a political onslaught.

Alluding to the martyrs of Iran, Mr Khamene'i said: A country which some centuries ago had been dragged down by cultural, political, and military means has nevertheless been able to bring about a great change in the political atmosphere of the world. Those who played a role in this grandiose historical phenomenon have brought about a liberating and major revolution despite all opposition and threats. Their struggle against the former corrupt system has conveyed a message to the world.

### Montazeri Praised on Unity Week 'Initiative'

*LD161719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian*
*1030 GMT 16 Nov 86*

[Excerpt] At today's Majlis open session, in a speech about Unity Week, speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani said:

On the first day of Unity Week, it is necessary to praise Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, the successor to the leadership, for this positive initiative. Many results and blessings for the Islamic world as well as great influence upon world history and the future will follow if attention is paid to this initiative and it becomes a reality. We expect all responsible authorities in our country as well as all Islamic dignitaries throughout the world to heed this invaluable initiative and to see this time as an opportunity to make efforts for unifying the Islamic world which has been afflicted by differences due to discords fomented by its enemies.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: We can fulfill the right of Islam by relying on our unity; but we will not provide anything except damage for Islam if we have differences. [passage omitted]

### Ayatollah Montazeri Discusses Muslim Unity

*LD121327 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian*
*1030 GMT 12 Nov 86*

[Excerpts] On the eve of Unity Week, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, at the end of his lesson on jurisprudence this morning, referring to Unity Week and the need to pay attention to propaganda work of the fronts, said:

I have repeatedly said that when we talk of Muslim unity, which is being raised during this week, this does not mean that the

Shi'ites or other sects should give up their true beliefs and their jurisprudence. The aim is that while Muslims follow their own beliefs, concepts, and jurisprudence, they remain united against the enemies of Islam and the plans of the U.S., the Soviet Union, and Israel, and that they not make an issue of their minor differences. [passage omitted]

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri stressed: All differences which exist in the world of Islam have their roots in America, in Zionism, and in the enemies of Islam. Today in Muslim countries, the agents of America and Zionism, with the money and facilities of Muslims which should be spent on Islam and the Muslims, are trying to insult what is regarded as sacred by the Shi'ites through the publication of misleading books and pamphlets against Shi'ism. On the one hand, they are trying to distort the features of Shi'ism in the world; and on the other hand, they are trying to create disunity among Shi'ites and Sunnis and to give rise to misunderstanding, hostility and violence amid the various Muslim sects.

They do this so much so that each day in Lebanon, Pakistan, and India we see that they try to create clashes among Sunnis and Shi'ites so that they kill other Muslims with their own hands; while the enemies of Islam and the Koran reap the benefits of these clashes. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri prayed for the final victory of the fighters of Islam, and the health and longevity of the imam of the nation.

### Musavi Addresses Unity Week Seminar 17 Nov

*LD171700 Tehran IRNA in English 1632 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] Sanandaj, Kordestan Prov., Nov 17, IRNA — A speaker at the Unity Week seminar which opened here Sunday said Monday that more than six thousand Kurdish-populated villages in Iraq have been destroyed by the Baghdad government.

The speaker who made the remark was the theologians' council secretary of Iraq's Kurdistan, Mo[illegible]h Seyyed Latif Barzanji.

Imam Khomeyni's representative in Kordestan, Hojatt ol-Eslam Musavi said that colonizers have attempted to exploit the differences of opinions among the various Muslim sects, and that wherever they were successful in doing so they were able to influence their thinking. "We should do our best to fight against such evil promptings", Hoj. Musavi added.

The seminar was opened here Sunday on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Prophet Mohammad (saw) and the Unity Week.

Over 300 theologians and Muslim scientists [word indistinct] Pakistan, Senegal, [word indistinct] Muslim unity and issues of the world of Islam.

### Velayati To Explain U.S. Visit Before Majlis

*LD171914 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] Tehran, November 17 (TANJUG) — The Iranian foreign minister has been requested to explain to parliament the secret visit to Tehran of U.S. President Reagan's envoy Robert McFarlane. The evening newspaper *Resalat* [as received] reports today that Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati has been requested to explain to the public what exactly transpired regarding Iranian-U.S. relations. He has also been asked to provide an explanation as to who negotiated with Reagan's envoy and the outcome of the negotiations.

The five-day visit of Reagan's envoys to Tehran which Iran's highest ranking officials termed as "unwelcome" and stated that the envoys were "uninvited", has not been totally clarified in Tehran. To date Iranian officials have termed the visit a "futile" attempt by the White House to curry favour with the Islamic Republic and by offering it arms to elicit aid in the release of hostages from Lebanon.

The parliament of the Islamic Republic which holds "anti-Americanism" as one of its most important revolutionary principles has now requested Foreign Minister Velayati to explain "which officials and authorities decided to establish links" with Washington. In the event that individuals outside the Ministry of Foreign Affairs participated in the talks with the U.S. envoys, the foreign minister is requested to explain who authorized them to do so.

### Envoy to UN on Positive Change in U.S. Policy

*LD160953 Tehran IRNA in English 0940 GMT 16 Nov 86*

[Text] Washington, Nov 16, IRNA — Iran's permanent envoy to the United Nations, Seyyed Rajaie-Khorassani said here Saturday that President Reagan's recent remarks on relations with Iran indicate that the U.S. Administration has adopted a realistic policy towards Iran. "It shows a drastic change in U.S. policy towards Iran," he said.

In an interview with IRNA, the Iranian envoy added that the White House has come to admit the strategic power, independence, and historical and cultural identity of the Islamic Republic. The fact that the U.S. Administration, as the Majlis speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani said, was willing to resume ties with Iran is the core of Reagan's statement, he added. "We must consider this as a positive development in U.S. foreign policy," he said. He added that America's recognition of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, "is a 180 degree change in U.S. foreign policy."

The imminent victory of Iran's Islamic forces in the Iraqi-imposed war was the U.S. motive to establish contacts with the Islamic Republic, he said. The White House launched this attempt once it realised who is the power in the region and who plays a determining role in the stability of the region, he added.

On American hostages in Lebanon, he said the U.S. President tried to convince the American public that instead of negotiating

with the captors it would be better to talk with a government which enjoys power and has influence among Lebanese Muslims.

The justification was that if the matter was to be solved through an influential mediator, Iran was the right choice, and, therefore, some of the their demands including supply of 'defensive' arms to Iran must be met, he added.

Rajaie-Khorassani described as unfounded the claim by the former U.S. president advisor, Robert McFarlane that an Israeli official had mediated between Iran and the U.S. There were many who could play role of the mediator, including the Japanese prime minister, Saudi or Pakistani leaders; these are the people who are respected by the Islamic Republic of Iran, said Rajaie-Khorassani.

The Iranian UN envoy also refuted McFarlane's denying that he had taken a cake, pistols and a copy of the Bible for the Iranian officials. He said a photo copy of the Bible was available as well as other information which if McFarlane insisted, would be made public.

On reaction of Arab states and other Muslim countries towards the development, he said that it would not be harmonious and there were two sides to the matter. On the one hand, Arab states which have ties with the U.S. would most probably welcome the development.

Those Arab states having no relations with the U.S. would not be pleased. Attitude of Egypt will be different from that of Libya, Syria, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates, he added.

More on the same issue he said the Arab front line countries such as Syria and Libya should beware U.S. schemes to sow discord between Iran, Libya, and Syria.

Rajaie-Khorassani stressed that the U.S. Administration should pay Iran's due debts and "I suppose it is acceptable at this level." However, he added, they (the U.S.) should not be very optimistic. The issue must be handled carefully.

On future developments, he said that the U.S. is obliged to meet some of its obligations towards Iran, if they do so the maximum they will receive is to mediate to solve American problems in Lebanon.

When asked about the establishment of relations between Iran and U.S., Rajaie-Khorassani said that it will not happen easily and that people will not tolerate it.

The U.S. problem in the Middle East is not only giving Iran what it owes but also to recognize rights of the Lebanese people and stop supporting Israel. The U.S., he pointed out, must either chose Israel or Muslims, both would be impossible. "As long as the U.S. backs Israel, it is an enemy and there is no argument about it," he stressed.

In conclusion he said that if the U.S. by establishing contacts with the Islamic Republic of Iran intends to mediate in the Iraqi-imposed war and end it in the manner it desires, it is 100 percent mistaken. They (the U.S.) will not have any success in Lebanon, he added.

Therefore, he said, "I am not very optimistic that they will be able to achieve a great deal but I am not going to rush and will let them express their views so that we will see what they are after."

It may be, he added, that by giving the Islamic Republic of Iran concessions, on the one hand, and insulting Libya on the other hand, the U.S. plans to sow discord and, therefore, one must be cautious about these efforts.

### 4 Point Agreement Said Reached With U.S.

*PM171436 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Nov 86 p 3*

[Unattributed report: "Agreement Reached Makes Provision for Saddam Husayn's Departure"]

[Excerpt] According to former Iranian President Bani-Sadr, a four-point agreement was reached by the United States and Iran during secret contacts which recently took place between the two countries. The first point apparently relates to the future of relations between Washington and the Tehran regime, and the Americans have promised to back and support the moderate faction now in power under the leadership of Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani.

There is apparently also complete agreement on the Iraqi regime's future. The two sides reportedly agreed on a solution to the problem of the Gulf war based on the departure of President Saddam Husayn and some of his close aides. However, the Iraqi Ba'th Party as such would remain in power to prevent the victory of those who are advocating "the Syrian Ba'th Party as an alternative."

The third point apparently relates to an end to terrorist activities organized or backed by Iran and the release of all the hostages held in Lebanon. Finally, the last point apparently advocates a joint U.S.-Iranian policy on OPEC, with the first measure being the stabilization of the price at $18 per barrel. [passage omitted]

### Spokesman Denies Negotiating for Landrovers

*LD171502 Tehran IRNA in English 1454 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] Tehran, Nov 17, IRNA — A spokesman for the Heavy Industries Ministry categorically refuted here Sunday claims that Iran was conducting negotiations with Britain to purchase landrover cars.

Several British dailies recently quoted a landrover company official as claiming that talks were underway to sell landrovers to Iran at 30 million dollars.

"The cars will not be shipped to Iran until Iran gives assurances they would not use them at the war fronts", the dailies quoted the official as saying.

The spokesman said that landrovers now in Iran's possession have not been converted for military use and that they cannot serve the purpose.

The ministry is studying projects, said the spokesman, and landrover production will soon be phased out in Iran and replaced with other projects.

### 4 Involved in 19 Aug Car Bomb Blast Arrested

*LD161121 Tehran IRNA in English 1100 GMT 16 Nov 86*

[Text] Tehran, Nov 16, IRNA — Four agents responsible for August 19 explosion of a car bomb at Tehran's Ferdowsi Square have been arrested, the Public Relations Office of the Information Ministry announced here Sunday.

The terrorist agents had received 220 pounds (about 110 kgs) of explosives from the Iraqi regime for another explosion in the capital city but were arrested before carrying out their vicious attempt.

Six civilians were martyred and scores of others injured when a car bomb went off at Ferdowsi Square, central Tehran, on August 19.

### Poland's Andrzej Wojcik Continues Visit

#### Holds 'Final' Meeting With Ja'fari

*LD171410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, during the final meeting between the Iranian and Polish commerce ministers, which was held this morning at the Iran Telegraph Center, the two sides praised the success of the talks and expressed the hope that relations between Iran and Poland will expand as much as possible.

The two sides agreed to raise the volume of trade in goods to $200 million next year. It has been forecast that in exchange for export goods such as dried fruit, mineral ore, fresh fruit, and assorted vehicles, Poland will supply metallic, chemical, and plastic goods, paper and trawlers.

In the technical-industrial field the two countries will cooperate on various projects, including the manufacture of parts for accelerators, cooling systems for stone-grinders, the moulding of precision parts, paper-making, furnaces for lead and zinc mines, the expansion and modernization of sugar plants, food industry projects, mining, industrial cotton-wool, the manufacture of boilers and turbines, the construction of cooling towers for power stations, the training of fishing experts, small projects for rural industries, the production of nails and screws, metallic and iron lattices, and simple agricultural equipment. According to this report, the Polish foreign trade minister invited Commerce Minister Ja'fari to take part in the next session to be held in Poland.

#### Received by Velayati

*LD171807 Tehran IRNA in English 1726 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] Tehran, Nov 17, IRNA — Polish leaders are interested in expanding Tehran-Warsaw political, economic, and commercial relations, said visiting Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik in a meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here Monday.

The Polish Trade [words indistinct] his talks with Iranian officials as "fruitful".

In response, Velayati expressed hope that Wojcik's talks with Iranian officials would serve to promote Iran-Poland cooperation in economic, technical, and commercial fields.

Wojcik and his accompanying delegation arrived here on November 13.

### OPEC Pricing Committee Results Reviewed

*NC171522 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Central News Unit Research Group commentary: "The Conclusion of OPEC's Price-Fixing Committee's Session"]

[Text] The OPEC pricing committee meeting, chaired by the Kuwaiti oil minister, concluded in Quito, Ecuador on Friday. At the 79th OPEC session this committee, comprised of the oil ministers of Libya, Kuwait, and Ecuador, was instructed to study and assess OPEC's system of setting prices and the fixing of a new price per barrel of crude and to submit its views for final approval to the next OPEC session in December.

At the conclusion of the committee's meeting, the Kuwaiti oil minister told correspondents that it had been decided that OPEC should return to its policy of fixed prices and approve a price of $18 per barrel. He also stated that the basic price which concurred upon by all the members should conform with a basket of prices of various crudes produced by OPEC members and Mexico in accordance with their suitability.

The OPEC pricing committee did not make any decisions on quotas. Another committee of OPEC experts is to meet in late November to discuss OPEC production ceilings and each member's quota in order to achieve the $18 price.

A return to the system of fixed prices means that OPEC will announce a specific price for one barrel of crude and this decision will be binding on the members. Hitherto, the price of a barrel of Saudi light crude has been taken as the indicator. This will now be replaced by a basket of different crudes. Differences in pricing on the basis of the suitability of various crudes has so far been fixed in accordance with the OPEC price index, but apparently under the new pricing system considerable attention has been paid to the problem of price differentials. At any rate, OPEC's return to the system of fixed prices actually means that other systems like netbacks will be eliminated. It should be pointed out that the tendency of some OPEC members who adopted a volatile pricing system during the past few years was

one of the main reasons for the drop in oil prices; and Saudi Arabia was the pioneer in this. Of course, we must bear in mind that the decisions of the pricing and quota committees are still unofficial and have to be ratified by the upcoming OPEC oil ministers' meeting.

Despite the differences that may arise in fixing quotas in order to reach the $18 per barrel price, most oil experts foresee that with the onset of winter and some other political and economic factors, OPEC may be able to attain the price of $18 per barrel by the end of this year or by the beginning of 1987. However, this price should not be considered as OPEC's ultimate goal. Undoubtedly the same levers that can increase the price to $18-$20 per barrel can be effective in raising it to $28 as well. This is something that the Islamic Republic of Iran has always maintained.

Our country's oil minister, Mr Aqazadeh, said in an interview last Thursday, on the eve of OPEC's pricing committee meeting, that the price of $18 per barrel is the first stage in OPEC's campaign for a price of $28 in the near future. The fixing of the price of $18 can be interpreted as an interim OPEC measure, pending the attainment of the desired price. According to him, if Iran's programs on prices and production are implemented, surely within a year or 18 months the said price can be reached. Among the devices he mentioned to monitor oil prices are controls on production ceilings, avoiding sales based on the netback system, and eliminating discounts.

In any case, the Western media and some members of OPEC are trying to portray the $18 price as final and reasonable. When compared to prices under $10, $18 seems considerable, but we should bear in mind that even a price of $28 a barrel is neither reasonable nor fair. The majority of forecasts on the demand for oil, the lifespan of the world's oil reserves, the failure to find perfect substitutes for oil, and so on, in the 1990's will confirm this claim.

### Iraqi Reprisals Against Kurdish Muslims Viewed

*LD172200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian*
*1630 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] According to a report of the news bulletin of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq, after the unprecedented Fath-1 operations in northern regions of Iraq the Ba'thist regime razed 80 Kurdish villages to the ground. According to this report, the Ba'thist armed forces savagely attacked these villages from land and air along the Kirkuk-Sulaymaniyah axis and at the same time martyred about 200 of the villagers, mostly women and children.

Many other reports indicate that following the Fath-1 operations, which were coordinated with the combatants of the Islamic Republic and the Iraqi Kurdish warriors, in retaliation for these operations the Iraqi Ba'thist regime has launched merciless attacks against the Muslim Kurdish people for cooperating with the Islamic Republic of Iran, and these attacks are still in progress.

### Kurdish 'Splinter Group' Member Killed

*LD171740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian*
*1630 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] Today it was announced that Hakim Reza'i, a member of the Central Committee of the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party, and four deceived members of that splinter group were killed in clashes with the Muslim fighters. In these clashes, which took place in Khurmatu village in the district of Saqqez, seven counterrevolutionaries were wounded.

Also during the past few days six deceived members of the splinter groups who had become aware of the hollowness of the goals of their leaders, in an expression of regret for their past shameful acts, surrendered to the forces of Islam.

## Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

### 2 Iraqi Aircraft Downed in Mahshahr

*LD171142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian*
*1030 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] According to a report by the Joint Staff Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Armed Forces yesterday, two more Iraqi intruding aircraft were downed over Mahshahr region by defense units of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the same report, in the course of yesterday's intrusion by enemy aircraft over Mahshahr region, a total of three Iraqi Air Force aircraft were downed at 1231, 1254, and 1305 respectively.

### Communique No 2,657

*LD161701 Tehran IRNA in English 1645 GMT 16 Nov 86*

[Text] Tehran, Nov 16, IRNA — An intruding Iraqi warplane was shot down in Bandar-e Mahshahr, Khuzestan Province at 12:31 hours (09:01) GMT) Sunday.

Joint Staff Communique No 2,657 here Sunday said that the Iranian patrol boats intercepted four cargo ships and tankers in the Hormuz Strait Saturday but let them continue voyage since no Iraqi-bound cargo was found on board them.

The communique said that Iranian artillery fire inflicted fresh losses on Iraqi economic, military centers in southern areas of Iraq Saturday and Sunday.

Iranian Muslim combatants checked Iraqi engineering operations and troops' relocation especially in Nahr 'Anbar, Bejliyeh, Talaiyeh and Majnun islands silencing enemy artillery fire and inflicting casualties and losses on Iraq's infantry and armoured units.

Reconnaissance flights of Iraqi helicopters in Bubiyan operational region were also checked by Iranian Muslim forces, according to the communique.

In western and northwestern fronts Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi supply columns. They also inflicted casualties and losses on enemy forces in Piranshah, Sar Dasht, and Marivan operational regions.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces maintained fire supremacy in areas under their control, destroying several Iraqi vehicles and killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers, the communique concluded.

**Communique No 2,658**

*LD171559 Tehran IRNA in English 1542 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] Tehran, Nov 17, IRNA — Fighter bombers heavily bombarded military and industrial installations in the Iraqi cities of Kifri (Kirkuk Province) and Irbil at 04:03 and 04:08 hours GMT Monday, inflicting [words indistinct] troops. The fighters returned safely to bases, said a military communique here.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,658 said that three Iraqi warplanes were shot down by Iranian surface-to-air fire in Mahshahr at 12:31, 12:54 and 13:05 hours local time [words indistinct] hours GMT) Sunday.

Iraqi forces sustained considerable casualties and losses when heavy Iranian long range artillery fire hit enemy military and economic installations, the communique said.

The communique said that a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded, parts of enemy positions set ablaze, and two command jeeps together with two engineering vehicles destroyed in parts of the southern and western fronts in artillery duels with Iranian Gendarmerie forces on Sunday.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique said, heavy casualties and losses were inflicted on Iraqi troops. One enemy motor pool and several gun emplacements were also destroyed in Panjwin by Iranian artillery fire.

Two convoys of Iraqi patrols were shelled in Shur Shirin and Chazabeh operational theaters, southern fronts, on Friday as a result of which enemy patrols incurred several casualties and were forced to flee, according to the communique.

Elsewhere, the communique said, movement of an Iraqi motorized column as well as enemy engineering operations were checked in Mehran and Eyn-Khowsh operational theaters on Sunday.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 NOVEMBER 1986

### Lebanon

*Security Situation* — An anonymous caller told a news agency that the "Black Panthers Organization — People's Forces" was responsible for a 19 November rocket attack on the Central Bank in the Al-Hamra' area, Beirut radio reported. A government commissioner was wounded in the attack, and the caller threatened further operations against dollar dealers and bank managers.

Fighting continued between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in and around Burj al-Barajinah 18-19 November, according to Beirut radio. Seven people were injured by further Palestinian artillery attacks on the southern suburb, and 14 were killed or injured inside the Palestinian camp. In Damascus, Amal leader Nabih Birri and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt blamed the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) for the artillery attacks on the southern suburb of Beirut, Radio Monte Carlo noted. Amal threatened to respond in kind to the PNSF bombardment, while the PNSF blamed Amal for the renewed fighting and suspended its participation in the Camps Security Coordination Committee.

*French Hostage* — The Organization of Revolutionary Justice (ORJ) is not holding French hostage Marcel Carton and has not contacted news agencies about the release of anyone, according to an anonymous caller on behalf of the ORJ cited by AFP. The announcement followed an earlier claim by an anonymous caller that the ORJ would release Carton shortly.

### Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad received Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi for talks on Arab developments and current contacts to convene an Arab summit, Damascus radio reported.

In Israel, *'Al Hamishmar* cited the Paris weekly *Le Point*'s report that the Soviet Union recently supplied Syria with SS-23 missiles.

### Iran-Iraq War

According to IRNA, two Iraqi helicopters were shot down in the Irbil region during joint operations by Kurdish guerrillas and Iranian soldiers. An Iraqi military spokesman denied Iranian claims that checkpoints along the Iraq-Turkey highway suffered heavy damage and several trucks were destroyed, INA reported.

On the diplomatic front, the Iraqi foreign minister was received by Saudi King Fahd to whom he delivered a message from IraqiPresident Saddam Husayn, SPA reported. Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti foreign minister received the Iranian charge for talks on bilateral relations, according to KUNA.

In Iran, Tehran radio reported Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi's statement 19 November that countries which realize Iraq's defeat is imminent are "trying to attribute Iran's victory to their own weapons." More reports about the sale of weapons to Iran may be published in the next few days, Musavi said, but he added that the most complicated weapons are no substitute for the "mystic fervor" of Iranian forces. President 'Ali Khamene'i asserted earlier that "world politicians" accept Iranian "logic" that Saddam Husayn must be "executed," IRNA noted. During his tour of Mazandaran Province in connection with Unity Week, Khamene'i also held Iraqi "aggression" responsible for hindering Tehran's development efforts.

### Egypt

Interior Minister Zaki Badr disclosed details of the 31 October clashes in Asyut during an interview with the London *Al-Majallah* published 12 November, stating that the violence was started by Muslim extremists who were objecting to the appointment of an imam in a local mosque. The extremists used guns, bricks, and stones, killing a student and injuring 24 policemen, he said. Badr downplayed the strength of the extremists, asserting that there are only 200-300 fundamentalists in Asyut University.

A 17 November *Al-Ahram* report cited by AFP noted that the authorities have released 32 students arrested in protests against the Asyut University authorities' refusal to let female students wear the "niqab," a veil that covers all the face except the eyes.

### Libya and Chad

The appointment of a new GUNT leader was reported by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, which cited an AFP report that Acheikh Ibn Oumar was elected leader after 5 days of meetings in Cotonou, Benin. On the other hand, Paris radio subsequently asserted that GUNT official Facho Balaam has succeeded Goukouni Oueddei as GUNT leader.

In New York, Libya's UN representative denied the Chadian Government's accusation that Libya has committed "indescribable atrocities" in northern Chad, according to KUNA.

### PLO

DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah arrived in Moscow for talks within the framework of efforts to restore PLO unity, KUNA reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

*Vol VIII No 223* *19 November 1986*

**MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW** ..... i

**REGIONAL AFFAIRS**

2d SAARC Summit Closes in Bangalore 17 Nov ..... A 1
Gandhi Addresses Session *[Delhi]* ..... A 1
Sri Lanka's Jayewardene Speaks *[Delhi]* ..... A 2
Pakistan's Junejo Addresses Session *[Delhi]* ..... A 2
Antiterrorism Declaration Adopted *[Delhi]* ..... A 3
Sri Lankan Minister To Further View Ethnic Issue *[Delhi]* ..... A 3
Gandhi Holds Press Conference on SAARC Summit *[Delhi]* ..... A 3

**AFGHANISTAN**

Politburo Discusses Results of CEMA Meeting ..... C 1
PDPA Orders Conscription of Leadership Relatives ..... C 2

**BANGLADESH**

Ershad Holds News Conference on SAARC Summit ..... D 1
India-Pakistan Problem Test for Diplomacy *[THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER 10 Nov]* ..... D 1

**PAKISTAN**

Junejo Holds News Conference on SAARC Summit ..... F 1
Karachi Reports Further ..... F 1

**IRAN**

Khamene'i Continues Mazandaran Tour 18 Nov ..... I 1
Views 'Logic' of Saddam's Execution ..... I 1
Addresses Rally in Gonbad ..... I 1
Terms War's Future Iraq's Downfall ..... I 2
'Preliminary' Accord Signed With France ..... I 2
UK's Thatcher Cited on Relations With Tehran ..... I 2
Prime Minister Musavi on Arms Purchases ..... I 3
Fath-3 Attacks Continue; 2 Helicopters Downed ..... I 3

## 2d SAARC Summit Closes in Bangalore 17 Nov

### Gandhi Addresses Session

*BK170956 Delhi Domestic Service in English*
*0418 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's speech at concluding session of the Second SAARC Summit in Bangalore, India — live]

[Text] Your majesties, excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: Bangalore, renowned for its pioneering role in Inidan science; home of C.V. Rahman, India's first nobel prize winner for physics; and the center of some of India's most sophisticated modern industry, today adds another feather to its cap. The declaration we are adopting will henceforth be associated with the name of this capital city of Karnataka, which has played host to us with its traditional gaiety, color, and warmth. We thank the people of Bangalore and the government of Karnataka for the care and affection with which they have looked after us.

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation [SAARC] has moved rapidly from intention to action. We are today endowing the association with an institutional structure which will help serve its evergrowing activities. We will shortly see also the establishment of regional institutes in the key sectors of agricultural information and meteorology sectors closely related to the economic wellbeing and welfare of the vast majority of our peoples. We expect preparatory work in other areas, such as drug trafficking and abuse to lead to additional links in the institutional network for regional cooperation.

Under the leadership of Bangladesh, commendable success has been achieved in the last 12 months in fostering contacts among professionals on a wide scale. It will be India's endeavor during the period of its chairmanship to further intensify this work. Information and knowledge, acquaintance and familiarity, an instinctive turning to each other are the bricks with which an enduring structure of cooperation can be built. There can be no devaluing of the importance of forum which bring together our experts from a myriad of disciplines and fields of activity. Like embroidery, regional cooperation will have to be fashioned patiently, stitch by stitch. The strength of the fabric will be determined by the weakest thread.

There are hundreds of South Asians who in the last year or so have discovered each other for the first time in decades of independence. The hundreds must grow to thousands and more. Attention was drawn at the ceremonial inauguration yesterday to the SAARC region, comprising a billion people, the most populous regional association the world knows. Tangible regional cooperation which impacts beneficially on the lives of people everywhere must, therefore, involve not thousands but millions of our citizens. We have to divise programs and events which raise our people's consciousness of their identity as South Asians.

Sports is a ready medium for mass participation, as the sports events in Katmandu and Dhaka have already testified. During the years to come, let us explore how we might use culture and the mass media as very good for enhancing our awareness of each other without detracting in any way from our individual national identities. For example, at the national level we in India are currently organizing popular festivals both in Bangalore on the occasion of the summit and in Delhi. These are feasts of art and culture in which hundreds of thousands of children, youths, and adults from every segment of society and every walk of life are being encouraged to avail of the opportunity to participate in the panorama of our heritage, brought to their very door step. Perhaps our officials could explore how we might participate in such cultural festivals in each other's countries or jointly mount manifestation that draw in all our people. The essential point is that the regional cooperation becomes a palpable living reality. We have to move out of government offices and bureaucratic channels of communication. Scientists and technologists, entrepreneurs and social workers, academicians and atheletes — the list is endless — have to be drawn into these exchanges reinforced by popular participation at all levels. With your cooperation we hope during our chairmanship to explore various possibilities in this regard.

The year to come must also be a year of achievement in regard to specific programs, projects, and institutions of regional cooperation. Consideration of issues at expert, official, and ministerial level have in many cases matured to the point where we will, I hope before we meet in Katmandu next year, be able to find developments on the ground which take us beyond meetings and seminars. What we must do is to reorient our priority, but we concentrate on areas with the greatest promise where results can be achieved without additional funds.

This summit has identified several new areas where work is to be undertaken during our chairmanship to concretize the modalities of cooperation. We will examine how the electronic mass media might be utilized for evolving radio and television programs conceived on a South Asian basis. We shall examine how tourism by organized groups might be facilitated to make all of South Asia familiar ground from people drawn different disciplines. We will consider the establishment of a documentation center and data bank which will provide ready access regionwide to information germane to our economic, scientific, and technical development.

Our planners will meet again. The intellectual underpinning to regional cooperation can only come through exchanges of students and scholars among our countries, which will mean seeing how to fund scholarships and fellowships. We shall also consider the establishment of chairs for SAARC studies amd studies relevant to the most pressing needs of South Asian countries. We will also examine how the idealism of youth might be harnessed to volunteer work in rural areas. We will endeavor to have studies in all these areas completed in time for decisions by the Council of Ministers at their meeting next summer.

Some technical committees have gone further than others in giving concrete content to scheme of cooperation. Our effort will be to push forward where we can, deepen consideration where appropriate, and allow full rein to the imagination and innovativeness of each of us to think up additional dimensions to our multifaceted cooperation.

The important statements made yesterday and the discussions that followed at Nandi Hills show that even as the mechanisms

of regional cooperation are meshing into gear, matters of grave national importance have impinged upon and permeated our deliberations — peace, stability and security, confidence building and the nuclear threat, nonviolence and coexistence, the unmitigated evil of terrorism. The lesson to be drawn is that the patient building of regional cooperation in identified areas of cooperation must take place in an atmosphere of good-neighborliness and responsive international behavior.

No cause which tolerates terrorism can be high or noble. No violence which engenders hatred is compatible with the precepts of the Buddha and the Mahatma. Regional cooperation cannot be reconciled with acquiescence in or encouragement to acts directed against sovereignty, unity, and integrity of neighbors. Our annual meetings at summit level not only help to underline the importance we attach to SAARC, but also accord opportunities for intimate informal discussions both among all seven of us and bilaterally. Whether we will it or not, there is a symbiotic interchange between intensified regional cooperation and cordial bilateral relations.

Thank you for having done us the honor of inviting us to host our second summit. The citizens of Bangalore and the people of India have been delighted to have you amongst them. We have been able to give you a brief glimpse of the many splendid reaches of this part of India. We hope that as our cooperation grows, there will be many opportunities of welcoming you in all parts of our country.

Of the seven, India alone shares a land border or maritime boundary with each of the other six. It gives us a special sense of community, of rapport, brotherhood, and good fellowship with each of you individually and with all of you together.

Our people look forward to meeting yours at many different levels and in many different places around our region. In southern India, one does not say farewell bluntly; one says we part now and meet again. It is in that spirit that we take leave of you here and look forward to our being together again next year in the lap of our common sentinal, the might Himalayas. Thank you. [applause]

### Sri Lanka's Jayewardene Speaks

*BK171133 Delhi Domestic Service in English*
*0415 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Speech by Sri Lankan President Jayewardene at Second South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, SAARC, Summit concluding session in Bangalore, India — live]

[Text] Your majesties, your excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

Mr Chairman, we have come to the conclusion of our deliberations and it is my duty to thank the Government of India, the government of Karnataka, yourself prime minister, chief minister, and all those who helped to make our stay happy, helped us in our work to come to the end of our most successful sessions. Looking into the future, we are setting up our secretariat in Katmandu, the summit to the world. The secretary general of the secretariat is Mr Abul Ahsan of Bangladesh and he will be aided by its seven counsellors of our seven countries.

We all wish the secretariat and its officials the best that we can offer. The next summit meeting will be in Nepal next year. We have not decided upon the date just yet. The summit meeting after that, it has been decided, should be in Sri Lanka. The date has not yet been decided. That is as far as we can now judge events. We have considered many proposals. Some of them we have decided to implement. When they are implemented, I feel they will increase the knowledge, they will help in the creation of wealth and employment to the millions of people living in our region who are stretching their hands towards perfection.

Mr Chairman, the ship of SAARC is now sailing under your guidance. We know the qualities you possess, the qualities you inherited are sufficient to see that this ship goes neither to the right nor to the left but goes straight on to the cherished goal that we all hold so dear. May in the years to come your guidance, with the help of all those who are the leaders of these seven nations, help the people of our countries in prosperity, peace, and happiness.

Thanks.

### Pakistan's Junejo Addresses Session

*BK171054 Delhi Domestic Service in English*
*0408 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo's address at the closing session of the second summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation in Bangalore, India — live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, majesties, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: We are reaching the conclusion of our deliberations. I believe we have had good reasons to be satisfied with the results. At our first meeting in Dhaka we launched this imaginative experiment for cooperation in our region. At Bangalore we have taken significant decisions to give practical shape and new dimension to our resolve. The declaration we have just adopted demonstrates our determination to carry forward the process of cooperation. It proclaims our commitment to collectively seek a better future for our people. We have reaffirmed our faith in the time-honored principles of sovereign equality, mutual benefit, and noninterference. We have renewed our commitment to peace, goodwill, and harmony. The decisions taken at Bangalore will lead to ever-binding contacts and exchanges among our countries and peoples. We shall thus expand mutual knowledge of our capacity and potentiality. As you said, the gap in knowledge will thus be filled. The signing of the memorandum of understanding by our foreign ministers this morning and the appointment of our first secretary general are matters of deep satisfaction. SAARC is now fully equipped with [words indistinct] pursue our common objectives.

Mr Chairman, we have taken important decisions on problems of direct concern to our peoples. One of these relates to the evil of drug trafficking and drug abuse. This disease is destroying many uninformed youths. We have to take joint action to eradicate this problem. The summit has honored us by appointing

Pakistan as a first coordinator of the technical committee on prevention of drug trafficking and drug abuse. Let me assure you that we shall spare no effort in evolving and strengthening collective measures and mechanisms to combat this curse. We welcome the adoption of agreed measures for streamlining the implementation of SAARC activities. We believe that judicious application of these principles will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of implementation of every program. We shall be in a position also to generate new ideas for expansion of cooperative ventures for the benefit of our peoples.

The decision to continue the process of consultation initiated at Islamabad on international economic issues gave a new dimension to our cooperation. Pakistan welcomes the decision to convene a second meeting of the SAARC economic ministers on the important issues to be negotiated at the forthcoming GATT talks and the seventh session of UNCTAD. We will participate actively in these meetings and assure you of Pakistan's full cooperation in the realization of its objectives.

Mr Chairman, we are happy to see you assume the mantle of leadership of our association. Your dynamism and your experience will be a great asset for SAARC. We are confident that your tenure of the chairman of SAARC will set new standards of achievements. The outstanding success of the Second SAARC Summit was made possible by the wisdom and sagacity with which you guided our deliberations.

The retreat to Nandi Hills was not only most pleasant and enjoyable, it also provided a rare opportunity for an informal exchange of views. We are indebted to you for generating many new ideas for cooperation in South Asia. It was truely a confirmation that under your leadership we can expect SAARC to flourish and prosper. We finally appreciate the excellent arrangements made for the summit which greatly facilitated our task. We were deeply moved by the warm welcome and generous hospitaliy extended to us during our stay in this beautiful city. We would also like to place on record our sincere gratitude to the organizers of the summit for their untiring efforts, dedication, and hard work which contributed (?wholesomely) to this positive and productive outcome. Thank you sir. [applause]

### Antiterrorism Declaration Adopted

*BK171313 Delhi Domestic Service in English*
*1230 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] Leaders of the seven SAARC member countries have unequivocally condemned all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism. In a declaration adopted at the second summit which ended in Bangalore today, the leaders agreed that cooperation among the SAARC states is vital to prevent terrorism and eliminate it from the region. They also called for an early conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty. About the world economic scene, the leaders emphasized the need for a North-South dialogue and were convinced that the recent retreat from multilateralism should be urgently reversed.

### Sri Lankan Minister To Further View Ethnic Issue

*BK171620 Delhi Domestic Service in English*
*1530 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] Following intensive informal consultations of the highest level in Bangalore, India, and Sri Lanka today broadly identified parameters within which a political solution to the ethnic problem could be found. The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and President Jayewardene had another meeting lasting over 3 hours at the VIP lounge of the Bangalore airport today on the issue. The All India Radio special correspondent, Harish Segon, reports that it has been decided that the Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr Hameed, and the foreign secretary, Mr Jayasinghe, will stay back in Bangalore for further discussions with the Indian team comprising the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh; the minister of state for internal security, Mr Chidambaram; and the foreign secretary, Mr Rao Venkateswaran. They have been instructed to evolve a more comprehensive and acceptable set of proposals on the ethnic issue.

Before the prime minister left for New Delhi, he had a brief meeting with the Tamil Nadu chief minister, Mr M.G. Ramachandran, who was assisted by his food minsiter, Mr S. Ramachandran.

Our correspondent says that another development of the day was a meeting between the external affairs minsiter, Mr N.D. Tiwari, and his Pakistani counterpart, Mr Yaqub Khan, this morning. This followed a meeting between the prime minister, Mr Gandhi, and the Paksitani prime minister, Mr Junejo, yesterday. It was decided that a secretary-level meeting of the two countries will be held in Lahore in the first week of next month. They will work out detailed measures on cooperation between India and Pakistan to control terrorist activities along the borders, illicit crossing, drug trafficking, and smuggling. Our correspondent also reports that the foreign secretary, Mr Venkateswaran, will visit Islamabad before the end of the year to continue discussions on various aspects of the normalization process. He is going at the invitation of the Pakistani foreign secretary.

### Gandhi Holds Press Conference on SAARC Summit

*BK170711 Delhi Domestic Service in English*
*0515 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Press Conference in Bangalore, India — live]

[Text] The Second SAARC Summit has just concluded. We have adopted the Bangalore declaration. We have accepted the report of the Council of Ministers. A memorandum of understanding on the establishment of the SAARC Secretariat has been signed in our presence by the foreign ministers. You have in your hands the joint press release containing the other decisions that we have taken. This summit has reaffirmed our determination and will to expand and strengthen regional cooperation. Cooperation in the identified areas has been consolidated. We have also explored new avenues.

The summit has established its 11th technical committee. This committee will deal with prevention of drug trafficking and drug

abuse. Pakistan will chair this committee. You have before you the text of the Bangalore declaration which unequivocally condemns all acts of terrorism. The group of experts on the subject is to be reconvened. Another ministerial meeting on international economic issues is to be convened in early 1987 which a view to concerning positions in the Uruguay rounds of trade negotiations and on the issues to be discussed at the seventh UNCTAD. I would also like to draw your attention to the directive we have given to existing technical committees to incorporate into their programs and projects activities relating to child survival and development. The terms of reference of the technical committee on agriculture have been extended to include forestry. Early next year India will be convening a workshop on cooperation in natural disaster management. In the light of the recommendations of this workshop, the Council of Ministers will consider putting cooperation in this area on an institutional basis. The Council of Ministers will also consider the paper, which Bangladesh is preparing, on the establishment of a multisectoral investment institution.

During our discussions yesterday, we agreed to further explore proposals for cooperation in several different areas in the electronic mass media, tourism, planning, scholarships, fellowship, (?chairs), and a SAARC documentation center. You will find the details in the joint press release. It has been agreed that the next meeting of the Council of Ministers will be held in India in May 1987. It has also been agreed that the third SAARC summit will be held in Nepal and the fourth summit in Sri Lanka. I now invite your questions.

How we want to run this? You want to the names of people? Go on Nagi, you handle it.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Gandhi] A little louder, please. Is there a microphone somewhere?

[Reporter] You had a series of talks with President Jayewardene. Has anything specific emerged out of these talks?

[Gandhi] I had talks with President Jayewardene. There are still some talks going on. So, it would be a bit premature for me to say something at the moment.

[Reporter] [Name indistinct] of daily *Jang*, Pakistan. Mr Prime Minister: There are apprehensions that the Sri Lankan ethnic issue has overshadowed the proceedings of SAARC summit.

[Gandhi] Let me assure you that we in the summit don't see it that way. You in the press might.

[Daily *Jang* Reporter] Secondly that I would like to know what are the prospects of normalization between India and Pakistan following your meeting with Prime Minister Junejo.

[Gandhi] Well, you know there are a number of problems between India and Pakistan. We started a normalization process in 1985 with President Zia. Unfortunately, it did not go as smoothly as we had anticipated and as fast as we had anticipated. I have pointed out some of the problem areas in our relationship to Prime Minister Junejo. Perhaps, the most important is that of the Pakistan nuclear program. The other is regarding terrorism on our border. The third is drug trafficking. Again, drugs coming from Pakistan to India. He [Junejo] has assured us, I was trying to get his precise words, on the nuclear issue, which is, perhaps, the most threatening in the region, because we feel that any development of a weapon in the region will very definately destabilize the balance. We are already a little worried about the investment we are having to make in arms because of Pakistan's extended program. Prime Minister Junejo said very clearly that the report that they have tested a triggering device — I think the word they used — is utterly incorrect. Well, to be honest, we are not utterly convinced.

We have discussed some of the other areas also. I hope we will be able to get a process of getting things back on the rails.

[Reporter] This summit shows the growing concern of the SAARC member countries [words indistinct] the arms race, disarmament, and development of equal economic relations. So, in this context and taking into consideration the coming visit of the general secretary of CPSU, Mr Gorbachev, to India, what can you say about the latest peaceful initiatives of Soviet Union, including the proposals on nuclear disarmament and the security in Asia and Pacific, and also about cooperation, India-Soviet cooperation, in economic and various other issues? Thank you.

[Gandhi] Well, I thought we would try and restrict this press conference to SAARC and, perhaps, to bilateral issues concerning seven countries.

You know the position of the South Asian countries on disarmament is very clear. We are members, all of us, of the Nonaligned [Movement] and we also support very strongly the nonaligned's position. We ourselves feel that the new proposals, which had been put forward in Iceland, were very positive. We have felt that there is, in spite of the tremendous disappointment that we all felt when nothing came out of those proposals, there is still a hope because of the possibility of the two powers coming together and actually coming to a point where an agreement could be made, so close to a point where an agreement could be made, perhaps could not have been forseen before Reykjavik. That only makes the disappointment that much greater. And we feel saddened that it has to be SDI which has prevented a historical agreement to come about. We ourselves feel that the SDI is a non-viable exercise which will increase tensions and increase the dangers of war.

[Reporter] The correspondent, Nepal. His excellency, as a chairman of SAARC are you coming to Katmandu for the inauguration of the SAARC Secretariat?

[Gandhi] No, only the foreign ministers will be going for the inauguration of the secretariat.

[Reporter] (R.F. Arun) of Sri Lanka.

[Gandhi] We are trying to go through the SAARC countries.

[Reporter] I am from Bangladesh, representing *Bangladesh Observer*.

[Gandhi] Okay, we will come back.

[Reporter] (Ranganatha Aeya) from Sri Lanka Television, Rupavahini. Mr Prime Minister, though bilateral issues have been left out of the scope of SAARC. It appears that basically it is the bilateral issues that are being sorted out at this summit as the Sri Lanka ethnic problem has indicated. This is, President Jayewardene suggested, having bilateral issues within the scope of SAARC. How soon you think this would be a reality and we could grapple with the bilateral problems within the SAARC forum?

[Gandhi] I don't think that bilateral issues should be brought into the SAARC forum at all. Such occasions are very useful for sorting out bilateral issues. Bilateral issues are sorted out at almost every international occasion such as this whether it is the nonaligned, or the Commonwealth, or even the UN; it is a time when leaders can get together without having to specifically answer on bilateral issues which makes them much more flexible in discussing those issues. And I feel that this system should continue.

[Reporter] You said that you would not be in a position to tell what the outcome of the talks with President Jayewardene is, but could you give us a brief outline of what has been happening up to now, please, at the summit?

[Gandhi] Well, we have been talking.

[Reporter] The correspondent of Bangladesh. Mr Prime Minister! Are you happy with the [words indistinct] India's present relations with its neighbors. Are you happy with the present state of affairs?

[Gandhi] Well, to a great degree, yes, I am happy because I believe during the past 2 years India's relationship with its neighbors has improved tremendously. At the same time one can never be happy enough because there is so much more work to be done. We hope that this 1 year that India is chairman of SAARC, we will be able to further improve our relations with all our neighbors.

[Reporter] Arif Nizami from *Nation*, Lahore, Pakistan. Sir, it has been reported in the press that in your meeting with Prime Minister Junejo you expressed your unhappiness at Mr Junejo's reference to Indian troop movements on Pakistan border. Perhaps your objection was that bilateral and contentious issues should not be brought in the conference. But this whole conference has been overshadowed by the talks you have been having with President Jayewardene on the Tamil issue, No 1, and secondly, the people of Pakistan are quite worried about the troop movements and they don't consider it is a routine matter because they feel that these troop movements are to browbeat Pakistan. What is your comment on this?

[Gandhi] I think that there is some complete misunderstanding here and I am sure my friendly Mark Tully will sort that out because he is the one, I believe, who announced all the troop movements on the BBC. [laughter] The fact is that we have exercises almost every winter. Pakistan also has exercises about the same time. And we have a direct hotline between the two DMO's [presumably divisional military officers]. Whenever there is troop movement, we keep each other informed, and there should be absolutely no problem on this. We have not had the troop movements this year that we had planned to have because of certain constraints and that has caused some confusion. But there is no tension on this and I have no hesitation in Prime Minister Junejo raising this issue with me, because we must be very clear between the two countries on troop movements and exercises that take place on our border.

[Reporter] Asha Singh *(?Feminine) Weekly* from Nepal. What step has been taken by the summit to uplift the women's concern of this region?

[Gandhi] We have included women as the 10th subject that will be included in our [word indistinct]. Well, basically we have included women as the 10th subject that we will be dealing with and the technical committees will be going into that to produce specific programs, and not only women, but we will also be looking at child development and survival.

[Reporter] Jagat Narain. Mr Prime Minister! Have you made any progress on the issue of sharing of the Ganga [Ganges] waters between India, Nepal, and Bangladesh?

[Gandhi] That's much too technical an issue to be discussed at heads of state level. We have got to have the technical people to do that.

[Reporter] Dipankar Ghosh, *Daily Pratap*. SAARC leaders have expressed the hope that you will set new standards of achievement. Would you kindly give us an idea of what you would try to achieve?

[Gandhi] Well, I did say some part of that in my closing remarks. Bangladesh has set a very high standard of activity and it's going to be a lot of work for us to try and do better than Bangladesh, but we will certainly try very hard to do better than Bangladesh.

[Reporter] I am from Sri Lanka. My name is (Neilsinghe). What has been the response of the terrorist groups to Sri Lanka's peace proposals? If they insist on Eelam, what steps do you propose to take?

[Gandhi] Well, like I said right from the beginning over a year ago that we do not believe that there should be an Eelam in Sri Lanka. We are very clear about that. And I made that very clear to President Jayewardene when he came in 1985 June to India. The proposals that Sri Lanka has put forward, we believe, are good, and we believe that they must form the basis for further discussions, direct discussions between Sri Lanka and the various groups that are involved in this. As some of the talks are still going on, I would not like to say anything more.

[Reporter] [Name indistinct] Sri Lanka's major opposition party which is led by Mrs Srimavo Bandaranaike is opposed to the present peace package, I mean the decentralization. Will the Indian Government want to speak to them all?

[Gandhi] If we will speak to them?

[Reporter] Yes.

[Gandhi] No, we will speak only to the Government of Sri Lanka.

[Reporter] Surya Narayana from the *Financial Express*. Has President Jayewardene suggested that India should underwrite or guarantee any possible agreement between the Sri Lankan adversaries? If so, what has been your response? Please give some details.

[Gandhi] Well, like I have said they are still talking about various aspects of this and it would not be right for me to make any remarks while the talk is still going on.

[Reporter] (John Eliot). Despite that, Prime Minister, you did say in your speech yesterday that under the terrorist arrangement of SAARC no country should harbor any terrorist from any other country. How do you regard the Tamil guerrilla leaders and activists who live in Tamil Nadu in that context?

[Gandhi] The problem with the definition of terrorist has always been related to what happens in their homes. In Sri Lanka, there have been problems with the way the Security Forces have dealt with the terrorists, with the militants. And yesterday in his speech, President Jayewardene said so himself. And this has been very much part of the problem. With the package that the Sri Lankans have given now we believe that the Tamils can live in peace and security in Sri Lanka.

[Reporter] Does that mean you would not anymore allow these leaders to live in Madras and run their campaign from there?

[Gandhi] Well, let us see what comes out of the talks.

[Reporter] I am (Gori Shanker) from Nepal. I also want to ask a question on terrorism because it is one of the hottest issues in the South Asia also. The drug problem and terrorism problem both came up in Dhaka. But a committee was formed on drug trafficking this time. About terrorism, I think there is some reference in joint declaration, why was not a committee formed on terrorism because of problems the area is having?

[Gandhi] That is being reconvened. I said so in my closing remarks today.

[Reporter] Sanjay Hazarika from *The New York Times*. Prime Minister, you said that you are not convinced by Premier Junejo's denial of the report about the nuclear trigger. Can you elaborate on this. Why are not you convinced?

[Gandhi] Why I am not convinced, because we have too many indications of their nuclear program continuing.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, Mr Junejo in his speech yesterday suggested that there should be some kind of system where a threshold limit for the troop movements should be discussed, and second thing he has also talked about observers being sent in when threshold limit is crossed. What is your reaction to that?

[Gandhi] I don't think that there is any question of observers or threshold limit. These are exercises that we carry our for our own purposes and our practice and we cannot have any observers for our exercises.

[Reporter] I am (Jayesekhara) from independent newspaper *Sri Lanka*. Mr Prime Minister, with your Indian experience, what are your views on lingusitic states as units of decentralization of power?

[Gandhi] I myself have said that in India I am not in favor of lingusitic states. In India we have got, well, it is here we already have lingusitic states, there is no question of going back from linguistic states. But the real problem is for the governments to be able answer the aspirations of the various communities that live in various areas. When these aspirations cannot be answered satisfactorily, other problems come up.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Gandhi] Well, I thought did in the beginning. We had started a process of normalization last year with President Zia. It peaked in the middle of December when President Zia visited Delhi and we made out a further normalization process which was time bound on a schedule, as things were meant to happen. Unfortunately, many of these things did not happen and the process sort of ground to a halt. In the meantime, we have felt that Pakistan's nuclear program has advanced further and caused more problems in our relations. We have also felt that the drugs which are coming across our borders from Pakistan are causing us serious problems and the terrorists that coming across the borders are causing us problems. And we would like to add these three items in the normalization process.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, My name is Akhtar Rizvi. I am from *Pakistan Press International*, PPI. Last year as you said that during your meeting with President Zia you had promised to come to Pakistan. Now, you say the situation has not gone as was planned. Don't you think another meeting between you and the elected leader of Pakistan would be beneficial to remove some of the misunderstandings and to make you convinced about Pakistan's program or otherwise.

[Gandhi] I thought I just had a meeting with the elected leader of Pakistan. [laughter]

[Reporter] I am Rukmini Prabhakar from *Onlooker* magazine. In view of the relevant peace that prevails in Karnataka, do you propose to promote Bangalore as an alternate center for such international activity?

[Gandhi] Well, we thought Bangalore would be a nice city for SAARC to meet. I don't know what the next international activity is likely to be. So, it is very difficult for me to say so.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Gandhi] Well, we have not firmed up on any of that yet.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister! Did you have an opportunity to discuss the acquisition of AWACS by Pakistan or, even if you did not, what are your perceptions as regarding India's security if Pakistan does get AWACS.?

[Gandhi] I think this will have to be the final question otherwise I would not make it to the airport to see off our guests.

Yes, I did talk about the AWACS and Prime Minister Junejo said that the Americans are not giving them AWACS. We will have to wait and see.

[Reporter] Last one.

[Gandhi] Okay, last one.

[Reporter in Hindi] Sanjay from *Navbahart Times*. At the SAARC summit, you extensively talked about peace and disarmament. What are the obstacles to a no-war pact. Why a no-war pact is not (?concluded).

[Gandhi in Hindi] With whom?

[Reporter in Hindi] At the SAARC summit, you delegates expressed deep concern at peace and disarmament in our region. But... [Gandhi interrupts]

[Gandhi in Hindi] We have main objections to bases. The comprehensive peace plan forwarded by us envisages that there should be no place for foreign bases here. But some people have some reservations on this.

[Reporter] I am (Balusurya) from the *Island* newspaper in Sri Lanka. While in Harare you obsreved that Sri Lankan Tamils got refuge in Tamil Nadu. [Gandhi interrupts]

[Gandhi] The Sri Lankans?

[Reporter] The Sri Lankan Tamils who are now based in Tamil Nadu have been considered ... [Gandhi interrupts]

[Gandhi] Have been considered?

[reporter] Considered refugees from Sri Lanka. [words indistinct]

[Gandhi] Do we still consider them refugees? Yes, we do. And let me reiterate that most of the refugees are staying in private homes with their relatives. There are some who are in camps and I would very clearly like to say that there are no weapons training camps. These are camps only where refugees are staying.

[Reporter] Last question.

[Gandhi] Too many last questions.

[Reporter] Sir, the last. What do you think of Pakistan's proposal for joint verification and inspection of border for the terrorist problem?

[Gandhi] It is not a bad idea, but it will require a lot of technical work to see how this can be carried out. Thank you.

**Politburo Discusses Results of CEMA Meeting**
*LD141131 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari*
*1600 GMT 13 Nov 86*

[Text] A regular session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo was held. The Politburo assessed and approved the accomplishments of Afghanistan's delegation, headed by Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politbro and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, to the 42d session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The proposals of the DRA delegation discussed in the 42d CEMA session concerned the further growth and improvement of mutual relations with CEMA member-states and mutually beneficial cooperation with the DRA in the economic, scientific, and technical spheres. The proposals were supported by the CEMA member-states. In his speech to the 42d session, the delegation expressed its appreciation to the fraternal socialist countries for their great assistance to revolutionary Afghanistan in the development of the country's economic potential as well as toward solving the social tasks that have been set in the DRA's basic guidelines for the socio-economic growth for 1986-1990.

The delegation assured the governments of the CEMA member-states that the DRA is ready to assess any proposals related to further expanding and strengthening mutual economic and technical cooperation and multilateral relations.

To provide stable foreign trade relations, where (?foreign) currency is limited, the DRA proposed to the 42d CEMA session that long-term trade protocols should be signed with the CEMA member-states on the basis of the principles of [word indistinct] transactions.

The Politburo reiterated the activities of Afghanistan's delegation, headed by Comrade Kesthmand, at the 42d CEMA session. The Politburo assigned the Council of Ministers to take specified measures concerning the implementation of the successes achieved in that session.

The Politburo also assessed the results of the elections to the local organs and state power administration and approved a resolution concerning a number of measures to develop and consolidate the new local organs of state power.

The Politburo mentioned that the first stage of free and democratic elections of local organs and state power administration, which commenced on 20 Asad 1364 [11 July 1985] and concluded successfully on 26 Sonbola 1365 [17 September 1986], are assessed as a great political event and an obvious manifestation of popular support for PDPA policy to achieve peace in Afghanistan and consolidate the gains of the April Revolution.

The successful conclusion of elections became possible as a result of the indefatigable unity of workers and peasants as well as of the complete support of all workers, soldiers and officers of the Armed Forces, tradesmen, businessmen and private investors, ulema and theologians, and influential figures from all tribes and nationalities of the country. During the election process, 85 percent of the voters took part and 4,190 persons, the people's representatives, have been elected to the local organs and state power administration. The elected representatives for local organs and state power administration comprise 52.3 percent workers and peasants, 5.3 percent tradesmen, 30.5 percent representatives of all strata and intellectuals and 4.9 percent ulema and theologians.

Among the elected people's representatives there are 527 members of the Armed Forces, 22 shopkeepers, 139 national traders and private investors, 79 landowners, and 14 nomads. The elections also showed the complete equality of all nationalities, tribes, and clans of the DRA. Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazaras, Baluchis, Uzbeks, Nurestanis, Pashaies, Hindus, Turkmen, Kazakhs, and representatives of other (?minority) groups have been elected within the structure of Jergas and Councils. Approximately 700 members of the Ulema kand theologians have been elected as people's representatives. Most of them are included in the executive committees. Of the people's representatives, more than 35 percent are PDPA members. This is a manifestation of the party's great credibility among the people.

The Politburo also assessed the results of the implementation of the DRA socio-economic development plan for the first half of 1365. The Politburo mentioned that the committees of the primary party organizations and DRA state bodies have acted and worked, during the first half of 1365, in accordance with the spirit of the decisions of the 16th and 19th PDPA Central Committee Plenums. A feeling of responsibility and more [word indistinct] in implementing the planned tasks and duty commitments have been created in their work. The party committees assessed the work of each backward establishment and took specific measures in the second half of the year to remove their backwardness.

The state and mixed sector establishments have implemented the first half year's plan by 111.3 percent. A noticeable reduction has occurred in the number of ministers and establishments who were behind in plan fulfillment. The production tasks have been implemented in all industrial fields except in oil extraction. The transport, communication, and commercial establishments and a number of construction establishments and cooperatives have worked better compared with last year. Noticeable progress has been achieved in the work of the private sector.

In a joint resolution of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Council of Ministers, it has been mentioned that despite the great successes achieved, the existing resources have not been utilized and the level of production growth does not conform with the planned tasks in some productive spheres with different types of products.

The Politburo assigned the party organizations and state bodies to strive, by utilizing the decisions of the 19th PDPA Central Committee Plenum, toward fulfilling and over-fulfilling state plans and duty commitments taking into consideration the fact that the 5-year plans are for the people and the party.

The DRA draft labor law was assessed in this session of the Politburo. The Politburo mentioned that the DRA labor law is regarded as the first democratic and progressive law for work in the history of Afghanistan. It has been drafted as an important legal document in our country according to PDPA policy. The

equality of rights and responsibilities of workers of all categories have been reflected in the draft law. [sentence indistinct]

The Politburo tasked the relevant authorities with publishing the draft labor law in the mass media to inform the people and obtain their response. After receiving the people's viewpoints and proposals, the draft's legal procedures should be carried out.

The Politburo also assessed the process by which the party and state leadership receive people in Delkosha Palace. The Politburo mentioned that the process of receiving people there has been (?expanded) and that the number of people who report to this public place and to other party and state bodies has increased noticeably. The official bodies are paying more attention to solving problems discussed by the public. Most of the people's proposals, criticism, and petitions that have been presented at the receiving places have been either solved or are being assessed.

The Politburo instructed the relevant authorities to rapidly remove the shortcomings and inadequacies that still exist in party and state bodies in regard to receiving people.

A series of domestic and foreign issues was also assessed in this session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo.

## PDPA Orders Conscription of Leadership Relatives

*LD111947 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari*
*1600 GMT 11 Nov 86*

[Text] The PDPA Central Committee Politburo at its regular session discussed the issue of conscription and call-up and the service of sons and brothers of leadership cadres in the ranks of the DRA Armed Forces.

The Politburo in this respect pointed out that a large number of the sons and brothers of the party and government organs' leadership cadres, as well as generals of the Army, the Sarandoy [Soviet-trained militia], and the DRA Ministry of State Security, are fulfilling their military service in the DRA Armed Forces. This is in response to the call for the enforcement of laws and regulations by the 19th Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee.

In spite of this, some leadership cadres have not shown the necessary political maturity and have not perceived properly the party's demands regarding the point that their sons and brothers, as other genuine patriots of the country, must take weapons in their hand and courageously defend the gains of the April revolution. A number of party cadres are trying by various means to exempt their sons and brothers from military service, including by sending them to other countries to study. It also happens that the sons and brothers of leadership cadres discharge the term of their duty in guard, logistical, and service units and companies.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo regards such acts as unworthy of party, government, or military leadership cadres and as acts that weaken both their authority and the people's confidence in the PDPA.

A resolution adopted by the PDPA Central Committee Politburo in this regard contains a series of measures concerning the organization of conscription, call-up, and service of the sons and brothers of leadership cadres in the ranks of the DRA Armed Forces.

In the future, those sons and brothers of the party and government leadership cadres who have not yet discharged military service will not be sent abroad for study, and those persons who are currently studying outside the country will be assigned to the DRA Armed Forces in accordance with the law, without deferment, after the completion of their study.

Instructions have also been issued to the respective organs to study this issue and to assign to army combat units and companies those sons and brothers of leadership cadres who are currently discharging service in guard, logistical, and service units and companies, if they are capable of serving in combat units.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo has instructed the provincial and city party committees, the Kabul city party committee, and party committees and organizations of the ministries, departments, and DRA social organizations to forge ahead with necessary work among their leadership cadres so their sons and brothers discharge their sacred and patriotic duty as other noble and courageous Afghans and so in accordance with the DRA laws they are admitted definitely and without exception in the Armed Forces, and most of all in combat units and companies.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo has instructed the PDPA Central Committee Secretariat to undertake the responsibility for serious and constant control regarding the implementation of this resolution.

### Ershad Holds News Conference on SAARC Summit

*BK171711 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] Addressing a news conference on board Bangladesh Biman on his way to Dhaka from Bangalore the president expressed his firm belief that SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] will continue to consolidate the gains it had already achieved since its launching last year. The president observed that although the SAARC was to help solve common shared problems of the member countries, it has now started deliberating on bilateral issues. In this connection he referred to the recent discussions on the utilization of Ganges waters between Bangladesh, Nepal, and India. Now a favorable climate has been created to continue the talks on this issue. The president said during the summit he had free and frank discussions with the Nepalese king and the Indian prime minister on the Ganges water issue.

About the SAARC Secretariat fund, the president said the contributions will be as per size, population, and economic conditions of the member countries. Accordingly, Bangladesh will contribute 11.5 percent of the total fund for the secretariat. President Ershad returned to Dhaka this afternoon after attending the 2-day SAARC summit in Bangalore. Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, deputy prime ministers, and ministers received him at the airport.

### India-Pakistan Problem Test for Diplomacy

*BK171132 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 10 Nov 86 p 5*

[Editorial: "SAARC and Bilateral Relations"]

[Text] President Mr Ziaul Haq's decision to keep out of the 2nd SAARC summit at Bangalore and to have instead his Prime Minister Junejo represent Pakistan is a marked departure from the Dhaka summit of November 1985 in which heads of the seven countries of the SAARC group participated. Independent observers tend to conclude that the tumble in bilateral relations between India and Pakistan over the weekend could chiefly account for Mr Ziaul Haq staying away. Mr Gandhi, for the second time in a week, warned Pakistan in the strongest language ever of dire consequences if Islamabad dared to attack India.

To many, this was ill-timed with the next SAARC summit just a week ahead. Nor, to them, had the belligerent-sounding voice of Mr Gandhi full warrant for being so. Such a development on the eve of the Bangalore meeting puts a question mark not only over the effectiveness of this summit in promoting 'cooperation' or smooth business-doing at it, but, predictably, over the very future of this regional organisation. That the enthusiasm seen at the Dhaka summit should so soon look like being on the wane must be counted significant.

Mere exigencies of angry words could not possibly have set in train things that might imperil the high hopes pinned on an organisation like SAARC. Realistically, the procedural consensus on keeping bilateral disputes out of the purview of SAARC, as many feel, has rather enhanced the chances of the same forcing themselves into the way, at unguarded moments, to block the progress of the organisation on to the future. One wonders if that moment has not already arrived.

The reason for Mr Gandhi to be so angry with Pakistan, as the minister of state for external affairs, India, stated in parliament, was that the latter was aiding the Sikhs in their separatist movement in the Punjab, that Pakistanis were infiltrating into the disputed Jammu and Kashmir state, Punjab and Gujrat and that Islamabad recently raised the Kashmir dispute at the United Nations and the non-aligned summit in Harare let alone the suspicion over Pakistan's nuclear programme.

Very ominously indeed the series of abrasives have come together to explain the harsh note in the Indian response to them and the consequent decline in relations. If nothing meanwhile emerges, either through the summit (which is most unlikely) or outside of it, to ease the mounting tension between the two countries they are very likely to be drawn into the vortex of bitter conflict that might very seriously affect the prospect of peace in this region. More than once our effort in this column had been to persuade the potential parties in dispute to avoid the path of conflict and work out a modus vivendi.

This does not look feasible as long as the circle of conflict keeps widening despite — or because of even such an institution as SAARC based on 'cooperation' as its chief goal. But how could you have cooperation unless you create conditions for it to grow. Anything ostensibly based on make believe arrangements cannot be expected to endure. Pakistan and India have fought three hot wars. And the interregna between them were more periods of cold war which under the circumstances only acquired inward newer intensities.

This is because ever since independence of the subcontinent there have been no sustained bilateral move to resolve the outstanding disputes through negotiation or diplomatic means of an order called for by the rather unique nature of them in the subcontinental context. The oldest and most contentious of these has been Kashmir. This is capable of being better understood in terms of the fact of partition and the formula drawn up by the British government on which the subcontinent was divided into two independent states.

A deeper aggravating element in the potentially warlike relations between the two countries is the lurking reluctance in the Indian mind to accept the idea of partition and to have seemed to be unable over the years to shed it. Fuelled by this political and emotional undercurrent any new dispute tends to acquire acerbity enough to put them speedily on collision course. And that is where they seem to have come round — as if driven by some kind of historical inevitability. Will Indian and Pakistan statesmanship try and understand and exercise bilateral politics in the subcontinent of this spectre?

## Junejo Holds News Conference on SAARC Summit

*BK171721 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu*
*1500 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo described the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit as totally successful and said it has reaffirmed the resolve of the South Asian nations to take constructive steps to improve the lot of their peoples.

Addressing a crowded news conference on his return to Rawalpindi this evening, the prime minister said the Bangalore Declaration adopted at the summit reflects our thought and resolve to bring about regional cooperation. He said the Bangalore Declaration sets forth our aspirations toward collective efforts for a better future for the people of the member countries. He said we have repeated our resolution to promote cooperation in an atmosphere of peace, goodwill,and harmony by reaffirming our belief in the recognized principles of mutual sovereignty, independence, and respect for regional stability and noninterference in the affairs of other countries.

The prime minister also referred to the vital resolutions of the SAARC summit including the establishment of the SAARC Secretariat in Katmandu and a new techical committee under Pakistan's leadership to prevent the trade in and use of narcotics. He said these steps will greatly help in increasing cooperation among the SAARC member countries.

Referring to the resolution to adopt a common strategy to end terrorism in the region, he said it shows that the member countries are deeply interested in ending this growing trend. On his discussion with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, he said he stressed the importance of resuming the talks on normalizing relations between the two countries and recalled the earlier Pakistani proposals in this connection.

The prime minister said that in his meeting with Rajiv Gandhi, he raised the issue of Indian troop movements near the Pakistani border and that the Indian prime minister told him that there was practically no movement of troops near the Pakistani border. There is already an agreement between the two countries that whenever there is to be any movement of troops the local commanders wil' inform each other in advance. The Indian prime minister has assured that he will adhere to the procedure agreed upon. Details of the prime minister's news conference are still coming up.

### Karachi Reports Further

*BK180312 Karachi Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has described his talks with the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, as satisfactory and purposeful and said these would no doubt serve to clear the air between the two countries. Addressing a press conference on his return to Rawalpindi this evening after attending the 2-day SAARC summmit in Bangalore, the prime minsiter said their talks lasted over an hour and about all matters of bilateral interest were discussed in a frank and cordial atmosphere.

The prime minister said he emphasized the importance of resumption of their dialogue for normalization of relations and recalled the proposals Pakistan had already made in that context. They agreed that there were a number of difficult and delicate issues, but they have to persevere in efforts for better understanding.

They recognized the need for cooperation by both sides to seal the borders against smugglers, drug traffikers, terrorists, criminals, and illegal immigrants.

The prime minister said it has been agreed that foreign secretaries of the two countries should meet next month in Islamabad to discuss ways for advancing the process of normalization between the two countries. Secretary-level talks on other issues would also be held in Lahore. [passage omitted]

The prime minsiter hoped that the Indian leadership would respond to our various initiatives. Together in peace and harmony we shall be able to defuse tension and create a suitable climate for accelerating the process of normalization to the mutual benefit of our people.

Asked about the proposed visit to the Indian prime minister to Pakistan, the prime minsiter said Mr Rajiv Gandhi, as chairman of the SAARC, will visit all the member states, including Pakistan, next year. The prime minsiter described the SAARC summit as an outstanding success. [passage omitted]

## Khamene'i Continues Mazandaran Tour 18 Nov

### Views 'Logic' of Saddam's Execution

*LD181728 Tehran IRNA in English 1720 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] Gorgan, Mazandaran Prov., Nov 18, IRNA — Iran's President Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i said here Tuesday that world politicians have now accepted Iran's logic that Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn must be executed by Iranian Muslim combatants or Iraqi Mujahideen.

The president, here on a tour of the province, said that the Iranian Government would have taken more effective steps in developing the country if the Ba'thist Iraqi regime had not launched its aggression on the country.

Khamene'i furthermore said that if once Iranian forces should advance and seize Baghdad, then it would be a defensive measure. He noted that the Islamic Republic's stand on the imposed war is considered logical and understandable by world politicians.

The Islamic Republic will continue its efforts to convince all international bodies and heads of state that the aggressor (Iraq), which has so far destroyed many Iranian plants, farms, and installations, should be punished, Khamene'i said.

Khamene'i, who is also head of the Supreme Defense Council, said that Muslims now have the say the world over and that Islam has inspired hope in all oppressed nations of the Middle East, Africa, southeast Asia and other parts of the world.

"Contrary to what the enemies had expected, the Islamic Republic of Iran is not isolated and its position is such that even powerful European countries have been forced to revise their previously hostile stand in relation with it", he said.

President Khamene'i said that both the East and West, are signaling their new-found respect for the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Elsewhere in his speech, the president said that the Iranian nation will undoubtedly achieve more victories both in the economic and political arena despite pressure and conspiracies of its enemies.

### Addresses Rally in Gonbad

*LD181852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the presidential adviser, and the deputy prime minister continued their visit to Gorgan and Dasht region and arrived in Gonbad at noon today. They were welcomed by the imam's representatives in Mazandaran and in Gorgan and Dasht region, by the governor-general, the deputies for the eastern part of Mazadaran Province to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, by the Friday imams and Shi'ite and Sunni clergymen from the province's eastern cities and by the military and law-and-order officials of the region.

After visiting the Gonbad governor's office, the president of the Republic attended a rally of thousands of the city's Hezbollahi Islamic people held in the Friday prayer open air site where he was greeted with an expression of ardent sentiments by the local population whom he addressed on the mission of the Holy Seal of the Prophets, Muhammad al-Mustafa, may God's benedictions and peace be upon him and his scion, in connection with Unity Week.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council addressed the families of the martyrs, POW's, those missing in action, and the self-sacrificing combatants and drew attention to the change brought about in the world by the Islamic Revolution.

He said: These young men of yours have not only succeeded in bringing hope to the world nations, but have alsp imparted courage and daring to the heads of governments, so that they can say: We have learned the lesson of steadfastness from your youth!

In another part of his speech addressed to the clergy, Khamene'i said: Today the ulema's tasks are far greater than in the past. There is no difference between Shi'ites and Sunnis. Under the system of the Islamic Republic we have demonstrated that Shi'ites and Sunnis can live together like brothers. We have experienced coexistence between Shi'ites and Sunnis in Iran. Shi'ite and Sunni ulema should maintain their relations today. The ulema's tasks consist of giving decisive and everlasting support and backing to this system, to our officials and to governments. If today we support the Islamic government and system this is the same as supporting Islam and the Koran.

Referring to the steep marriage dowries among our Sunni brethren, he then said: Reduce these dowries and do not insist on cash payments of what you decide on in order to enable our young people to get married. Let our dear Turkmen brethren issue guidelines to the families in order to break these 300,000 to 400,000 tuman marriage dowries paid in cash.

In connection with the censorship imposed by foreign correspondents on speeches by responsible officials of the Islamic Republic the president of the Republic and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council said: Once I told a correspondent: You are censoring the speeches of officials of the Islamic Republic at the behest of those persons and companies who manage you. You do not convey our words to the ears of the world, but you should know that we have ways and means at our disposal to convey our message and the message of Islam to all parts of the world. The banner is held aloft by the Islamic Republic today and raised aflutter on the highest peaks in the world so that the nations can see for themselves that its message is one of salvation and liberation. Men's suffering and misfortunes today stem from the overlordship of the arrogant powers; and therefore, we see that the biggest enemies of the revolution are the big powers, the world arrogance. These puny and contemptible enemies, sometimes seen inside the country or near our borders, are not worth mentioning for they are not even independent!

The system of the Islamic Republic is enjoying a huge influence in the Islamic world today. Those who head world arrogance today speak of the influence of Islam and Iran. In his television

speech Reagan was forced to admit, in order to justify his actions, that the Islamic Republic of Iran enjoys extraordinary influence among the Islamic countries.

To all those people who were not prepared, and perhaps some are still not prepared, to accept a realistic analysis; to all these people I say that one should view the Iraqi war against Iran and the Ba'thist regime's aggression against our country and borders within the context of this very reality.

Comcluding his speech to the rally in Gonbad's Friday prayers site the president of the Republic said: Our nation today holds the initiative on all the fronts; and on the political front too you have seen that the bosses of the U.S. system of arrogance are gripped with nervousness!

The president of the Republic and his entourage then left Gonbad for Tehran.

### Terms War's Future Iraq's Downfall

*LD190822 Tehran IRNA in English 0807 GMT 19 Nov 86*

[Excerpt] Gonbad-e Qabus, Mazandaran Prov., Nov 19, IRNA — The Islamic Republic of Iran enjoys a high influential power in the Muslim world and despite vicious propaganda of the enemies, it will convey the message of Islam for liberation and salvation of mankind to the world nations, said President 'Ali Khamene'i here Tuesday.

The president and head of the Supreme Defense Council, speaking to a large group of the people of this northern city, said that the future of the war is the downfall of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. He further added that the world political figures, including the French Premier Jacques Chirac, who advised Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn not to attack Iran, have the same opinion.

President Khamene'i said that the late Mozambican revolutionary leader Samora Machel, who held the same idea, had recommended Saddam not to declare war with Iran because of its unusual revolutionary situation.

The president added that the Iraqi-imposed war is not a mere border aggression but a threat against the Islamic Republic. "It will be ended by the downfall of the ambitious Iraqi Ba'thist regime," said the president. [passage omitted]

### 'Preliminary' Accord Signed With France

*LD181736 Tehran IRNA in English 1728 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] Paris, Nov 18, IRNA — Iranian Embassy here confirmed Tuesday the news of the signing of an Iran-France preliminary agreement putting in motion the settling of a financial dispute between the two countries. Bilateral talks for final settlement of the dispute are to be held in Tehran soon, the embassy said. According to Iranian diplomats here the draft of the agreement was drawn in late October. It was signed by French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond [words indistinct] November, they said.

Later on 15 Nov Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali-Akbar Velayati signed the agreement which was brought to Tehran by Iran's charge d'affaires to Paris, Gholam Reza Haddadi.

The diplomats said that France has committed itself to repaying dlrs 330 million of its dlrs one billion loan granted to the country by the (defunct) shah of Iran in [passage indistinct].

Sources close to the Iranian delegation involved in settling the disputes termed the signing of the agreement "a new concrete step towards normalisation of Tehran-Paris relations."

Political observers also believe that French officials are growing even more doubtful about the fate of the Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn. They said final moves aimed at the complete normalisation of Tehran-Paris ties is likely to be made after a new Iranian attack on Iraqi forces.

### UK's Thatcher Cited on Relations With Tehran

*LD190918 Tehran IRNA in English 0837 GMT 19 Nov 86*

[Text] London, Nov 19, IRNA — Britain wishes the establishing of better ties between Western countries and the Islamic Republic, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Tuesday.

In a statement to the Parliament, the British premier outlined her discussions with U.S. President Ronald Reagan last weekend. She said that with America, "We share the aim of bringing Iran into better relations with the West."

Thatcher, widely regarded as Reagan's staunchest ally, ignored calls from opposition politicians who demanded that the prime minister should censure the U.S. President for "dealing" with Iran.

The announcement is seen as the most explicit yet by the British prime minister on the Islamic Republic and follows the recent statement by Reagan emphasising America's need to establish ties with Tehran.

Last Thursday the U.S. President said his change in policy was "an extremely sensitive and profoundly important matter of foreign policy." The shift in policy was justified by Reagan "because of Iran's strategic importance and its influence in the Islamic world."

Former personal aide to Thatcher, Anthony Parsons, earlier called for the West to "cultivate normal relations" with Tehran. Writing for the London *Daily Telegraph* Tuesday, Parsons, the ex-British ambassador to Iran said that the policy should be co-ordinated and open-handed.

Thatcher further supported Reagan's claim that the U.S. was not supplying arms to Iran in return for freeing Americans held in Lebanon. She said that "The President reaffirmed that the U.S. des not pay ransom for hostages, this, of course, is our policy."

Opposition Labour Party leader, Neil Kinnock, saw the premier's statement as an endorsement of American supply arms to Iran.

He said Britain's anti-terrorist stand against Syria had been "discredited" by her support for Reagan.

The British Labour Party has often expressed strong opposition to the Islamic Republic and accuses Iran of sponsoring "international terrorism". This theme is frequently taken up by the British media as well as sections of the government.

### Prime Minister Musavi on Arms Purchases

*LD191135 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Nov 86*

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, the cabinet held a session today, which began with the minister of finance and economic affairs submitting a report on the plan to combat bribery, which was implemented recently. Also, the prime minister's executive deputy submitted a report on President Khamene'i's trip to Mazandaran and the warm welcome given by the people of that province.

According to this report, at the session the commerce minister gave the figures obtained on non-oil exports for the first 7 months of the year beginning 21 March 1986. The increase in the level of goods exported was 65 percent higher than the same period last year.

According to this report, during the cabinet session, the people were praised for their extensive support for Unity Week. The necessity for unity in the Islamic world in face of the plots of arrogance and global Zionism, especially U.S. imperialism, was stressed.

After the session, in a speech about the recent remarks made by a number of Western heads of state about the sale of some spare parts and goods to Iran, Prime Minister Musavi said: These countries, who have realised that Saddam's defeat is imminent, by publishing reports about the sale of these goods, are trying to attribute Iran's victory to their own weapons. During the next few days, more reports will possibly be published about the matter. But those who are in the know appreciate the fact that the most complicated of weapons could not substitute for the mystic fervor of a member of the mobilization forces.

He added: While preserving all our anti-imperialist principles and goals, we have, for some time, been purchasing our required goods from various countries. It is interesting, now that we are on the threshold of victory, that we have reduced our demand for these goods due to the reduction in oil prices.

Referring to remarks made by Saudi officials that the Iraqi regime could withstand Iran for another 18 months at the most, he said: In fact, the Saudi rulers, by giving figures such as 18 months, are trying give hope to international circles that the Zionist regime's downfall will take longer than estimated by informed sources. All political analysts in the region know that it is not possible to forecast Iraq's situation in 2 months' time. We look on the actions of Saudi rulers with pessimism. He said: America says that Iran's victory would be a tragedy for the interests of the Great Satan. America's puppets in the region say the same. Our country will not give Saddam's regime too much time.

Regarding the setting of minimum oil prices at $18 per barrel by the OPEC pricing committee, he said: There is good unity in OPEC now. Maximum advantage should be taken of this to meet the interests of the members. Although we consider the fixing of the mimimum price of $18 as a positive step, we believe that, considering the present market situation and OPEC's ability to lower output as far as possible, we should prepare ourselves to go beyond the $20 psychological barrier created by Western countries. There should not be people in OPEC who prefer the interests of the West to those of their nations. We do not even consider $28 as a true price for oil. The aim of all producers should be higher than that.

### Fath-3 Attacks Continue; 2 Helicopters Downed

*LD181732 Tehran IRNA in English 1723 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] Tehran, Nov 18, IRNA — In continuation of the Fath-3 operations, Iranian forces smashed several Iraqi ground and air counter-attacks on Irbil axis in northern Iraq Tuesday destroying 20 enemy vehicles and several tanks and armoured personnel carriers.

The guerrilla warfare section of Khatem ol-Anbiya' military headquarters reported on Tuesday that two Iraqi helicopters were shot down in Tarpespian and Antaveh regions during the operations.

The report said that Muslim combatants including forces of Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iraq missiled 'Odhra' military camp in Shaykhan region inflicting substantial casualties and losses on enemy troops.

Iraqi security checkpoints on Iraq-Turkey transit road suffered heavy damage and several trucks were destroyed when they were attacked by the Iranian combatants, the report said.